PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,866.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906. | | | | | |
| 11th | Aug. | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | MOOLTAN .. | 10000 |
| 18th | " | PERSIA ..... | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th | " | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | MARMORA .. | 10509 |
| 1st | Sept. | MOLDAVIA..... | 9000 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th | " | PENINSULAR..... | 5294 | VICTORIA.... | 6322 |
| 12th | " * | CALEDONIA ..... | 7558 | (EXTRA) | |
| 15th | " | EGYPT ..... | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd | " | ORIENTAL..... | 5284 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 29th | " | ARCADIA..... | 6603 | ..... | ..... |
| 6th | Oct. | PENINSULAR .. | 5294 | CHINA .... | 7912 |
| 13th | " | ARABIA ..... | 7935 | ..... | ..... |
| 20th | " | ORIENTAL ..... | 5284 | INDIA .... | 7911 |
| 27th | " | PERSIA ..... | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd | Nov. | PENINSULAR ... | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 10th | " | MARMORA ..... | 10509 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 29th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
*Acting Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 8,635 | Verron | 9th Aug. 1906. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Rebufat | 6th Sep. " |
| YARRA | 4,248 | Sellier | 4th Oct. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,916 | Boyer | 1st Nov. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,916 | Boyer | 18th Aug. 1906. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combs | 15th. Sep. " |

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| From Bombay to | A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. | | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 400 | 640 | 320 | 480 | 300 | 450 |
| Port Said | 425 | 680 | 340 | 510 | 320 | 480 |
| Marseilles or Genoa | 525 | 850 | 450 | 700 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 470 | 7.0 | 420 | 640 |
| London via Marseilles (overland.) | 600 | †950 | 525 | *770 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | ... |

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Class. | Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | | Due at Port Said about. | | Due Bombay about. | | Leave Bombay. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Knowsley Hall | 4,307 | July | 10 | July | 21 | Aug. | 16 | Aug. | 23 |
| B | Langton Hall | 4,400 | " | 24 | Aug. | 6 | " | 24 | " | 31 |
| B | City of Athens | 5,394 | Aug. | 8 | " | 20 | " | 31 | Sept. | 6 |
| A | Merton Hall | 4,331 | " | 13 | " | 27 | Sept. | 8 | " | 14 |
| B | City of Karachi | 3,800 | " | 29 | Sept. | 11 | " | 22 | " | 27 |
| A | City of Agra | 4,320 | Sept. | 5 | " | 18 | " | 30 | Oct. | 6 |
| B | Aston Hall | 3,626 | " | 14 | " | 28 | Oct. | 13 | " | 20 |

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
*9th August*, 1906.

### KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1906. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150 |

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † CHINA | G. Damianovich | 6000 | 30th Aug. 1906 |
| † AUSTRIA | A. Bilaffer | 7600 | 5th Oct. " |
| † SILESIA | Lolo Stabile | 5158 | 5th Nov. " |
| † PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5894 | 5th Dec. " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail or on about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Cragliotto | 5,894 | 26th Aug. 1906. |

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CATANIA | 4,050 | F. Ansaldo | 15th Aug. 1906 |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Sept. " |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Oct. " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 813; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Aug. 1906. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Sept. " |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Oct. " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
*Acting Agent.*
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOMALI | 2655 | Winiker | 10th August. |
| * KAISER | 2724 | Von Holt | 24th " |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
*Agent.*
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

PARCELS and PACKAGES sent to all parts of the world by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Particulars from

COUTTS & CO.,
Shipping Agents.
Bombay and Karachi.
Parcels delivered at door of address.

## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 135,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale (Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 10,300,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " 1,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London. | Shanghai. | Newchang. | KOBE. |
| Haiyang | Hongkong. | Port Arthur. | Osaka. |
| Lyons. | Tientsin. | Mukden. | Tokyo. |
| New York. | Peking. | Tairen. | Nagasaki. |
| San Francisco. | Antung. | Chefoo. | Bombay. |
| Honolulu. | Tieling. | | |

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin. |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar. | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Elya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY and *Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BANNU | | PESHAWAR |
| DERA GHAZI KHAN | | RAWALPINDI CITY |
| DERA ISMAIL KHAN | | SIALKOTE |
| GUJRANWALLA | | SRINAGAR (KASHMIR) |
| GUJRAT | | UMBALLA |
| HAFIZABAD | | |
| HUSHIARPORE | *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*— | |
| JAMMOO | | MEERUT |
| JALLANDAR CITY | | SAHARANPORE |
| JHELUM | | |
| JHANG | *Sind*— | |
| KASUR | | KARACHI |
| KOHAT | | HYDERABAD |
| LYALLPORE | | LARKANA |
| LUDHIANA | | SHIKARPORE |
| MIANWALI | | SUKKUR |
| MONTGOMERY | | |
| MULTAN CITY | *Biluchistan.*— | |
| MUZAFFARGARH | | QUETTA |
| PATIALA | | |
| AGENCIES : | | CALCUTTA |
| AGRA | | DELHI |
| AMRITSAR | | MADRAS |
| ALLAHABAD | | LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc. |
| AJMERE | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND | Rs. 5,17,000 |
| WORKING FUNDS | 42,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
Interest and Dividends collected.
DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.
CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.
Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
*Manager.*
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.


## WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
*SPECIALLY SELECTED.*

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. {The GENTS' OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

## THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

## "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
## STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Absolutely untouched by hand.
Made entirely by Machinery.

Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System

MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality, and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold, and is ready in a few moments in either form.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon; and
Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

## Pond's Extract

IS "THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR:"
Once you know its worth you will always keep it handy in case of Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Bleeding, &c.
It is a Pain-stopper of the surest kind; for 60 years there has been "NOTHING LIKE POND'S."
Prove this by trial. DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE. There is no genuine substitute for Pond's Extract, nor anything "just as good."
Of Chemists, Drug Stores, &c., 1/1½, 2/3 & 4/6 per Bottle.

## S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather goods.
Does not injure the leather.
Requires no brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory:
LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

## "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September 1906, at 4-15 P.M., Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. D. Gubbay as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1907, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 23rd August to 5th September, 1906, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW. B. R. MODY,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE, Bombay, for two years commencing from 1st September, 1906. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance Boxes received at the Currency Office, Bombay.

L. J. W. WORGAN.
*Assistant Accountant General.*
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS 1906 AGGREGATING Rs. 21,00,000.

Sixty years Rs. 15,00,000.
Thirty years Rs. 6,00,000.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 21 Lakhs namely :—

A.—Rs. 15 lakhs in Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in 1 ombay it 60 years.

B.—Rs. 6 lakhs in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, in 30 years.

(2). A.—Rs. 15 lakhs 60 years Loan. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tender if they consider the rates offered to be too low but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(3). B.—Rs. 6 lakhs 30 years Loan. No tender will be considered at a rate below par that is Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for but subject to this reservation and to the reservation in clause (4), allotments will be made in full to the highest tenderers and rateably to the next highest Tenderers whose Tenders are not less than Rs. 100 for every Rs. 103 applied for provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

(4). As a condition to the issue of these Loans, the Board under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 6 lakhs either wholly from one or other of the said Loans or partly from one and partly from the other for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be respectively in the case of :—

A Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders.

B. Loan.—The average rate of the accepted Tenders not being less than the minimum rate of Rs. 100.

The allotments to the public will be the balance, or balances of the respective loans.

(5). In both cases :—

(A). The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required and will bear interest payable at the office of the Trustees in Bombay, half yearly on 1st September and 1st March.

(B). 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st January 1907. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

(C). The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1907.

(6). Tenders which should be distinctly headed either "FOR THE THIRTY YEARS LOAN" or "FOR THE SIXTY YEARS LOAN" will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, up to 1 P. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the chairman of the Port Trust.

(7). Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

(8) Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act. 1879, the interest on the Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

(9). In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (1) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the High Court of Madras and the Chief Courts and Authorities of the Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
*Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1906.

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J. BEGBIE.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stand, Chubb's safe on stand, hall sofas, almyrahs, etc.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of late Mr. Dawood Latiff, the following goods brought down from Bangalore :—

About 22 dozen umbrellas of different kinds, brass and iron padlocks packets of thread, playing Cards, tin plates, mirror glasses, spoons, knives, scissors, glass and bone buttons, gurneys, country slippers, woollen socks and stockings, &c.

Also the effects of late Rosa Kannu consisting of wearing apparels such as skirts, blouses, jackets, gowns, corsets, caps, table linen, quilts, blankets, sheets, curtins, hosiery, dressing case, silverware such as rings, collars, castors, spoons, hand bag, looking glass, boxes and sundries.

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On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following consignment of woollens just received by the above steamer comprising :—

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CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST 1906.

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 13th Inst, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time,) the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 350 A, 348 A, 348 B, 14 A. Ward Nos. F, 989 (2), F 987 (2), 987 3 ; F 1,320 (2), Old Government House, Parel.

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MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1906.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction at Belvals Bridge Stores 646 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

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| Madras. | Batavia. | Tienstin. |
| Rangoon. | Sourabaya. | Hankow. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | Kobe. |
| Thaiping. | | New York. |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
*Agent.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Manila. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | City of Mexico. | San Francisco. |
| HongKong. | Shangai | Washington, D.C |
| Kobe. | Yokohama. | Canton. |
| Cebu. | Penang. | Monterey. |
| | Panama. | |

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/18, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeelling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Agent*
*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 95,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
*Acting Secretary.*

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.

Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances accepted at Current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.

Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts,
For particulars apply
MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co., Agents, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS. |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

"APENTA" B.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Made in ALMELO. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

CANDIDATES with experience of Railway Goods Traffic, qualified to make enquiries into claims and irregularities in connection with Goods Traffic ; to canvass for Traffic ; and to instruct Goods-shed staff in their duties, &c. Salary Rs. 75 and above according to qualifications, with travelling allowance ; also candidates for appointments of GOODS CLERKS ; Salary Rs. 50 and above according to qualifications. Candidates in both cases must be Natives of Southern India or know Tamil.

Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience to be addressed to

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Traffic Manager,
South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING

*Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.*

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious, With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1977 tons, Captain H. B. Scheel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th July in ballast.

THE steamer Heatherlaig 2,779 tons Captain J. J. Courtney arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a cargo of railway materials.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari 1562 tons Captain F. D. Lorne, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3384 tons, Captain J. E. T. Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 20th July, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien, 5543 tons, Captain H. Verron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 16th July, with a general cargo and the passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dag. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Cromwell s ..... | Scheel .. | Calcutta, July 26. |
| | Anstralien s ..... | Verron ..... | Noumea, July 16. |
| | Urlana s ..... | Butler ..... | Rangoon, July 29. |
| | Heatherlaig s ..... | Courtney ..... | Sydney, July 3. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Elvaston s ..... | Forgher ..... | Philadelphia. |
| | Lama s ..... | Moxom ..... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Shah Ameer ..... | Grant ..... | Jeddah |
| | Haidari s ..... | Lorne ..... | Jeddah. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Reichenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

„ Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Names. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Ethiopia | R W Handcock | Rangoon |
| | Khoburg | H E Stevens | Rangoon |
| 6 | Clan Macmillan | J L Wadge | Madras |
| | Umkuzi | R C Kessler | Natal |
| | Okhla | H Cleland | Karachi |
| | Belle of France | W Leslie | Madras |

DEPARTURES.

Nil.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Avoca passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Sumatra, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Syria, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha, left Portsaid on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Britannia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left Suez for Bombay on Saturday the 4th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Totomi Maru, left Singapore for Colombo to-day the 9th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—80 bags old leather pickers P Bhimji ; 150 cwt wheat sweepings, H Kanji ; 120 cwt bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee and Co ; 41 bales wool, C Balkisandas ; 17 bales wool R Ramprasad

FOR GENOA.

Catania s—1000 bales cotton Volkart Bros : 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 2001 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co ; 4017 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 150 cwt linseed Gaddum and Co

FOR CATANIA.

Catania s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Cs

FOR NAPLES.

Catania s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Catania s—25 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Catania s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—5000 cwt mawrazed and 60 cwts cotton-seed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK

Foyle s—400 cwts casterseed Ralli Bros ; 200 cwts poppyseed Jehangir Csmp and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Foyle s—200 bales cotton S Framjiand Co ; 220 bales cotton fly K Hurmukhaj and Co ; 50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—139 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—188 bales cotton G Dossa and Co f 374 bales cotton S Arjoon and Co ; 910 bales bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co

PASSENGER PER S. S. AUSTRALIEN.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien to-day noon from V. Dock No. 10 shed. There will be the usual medical examination in the shed at 12 noon sharp native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be present at the disinfecting shed, Prince's dock, at 8 a. m. with all their baggage.

Mr and Mrs Le Scour, and 2 children
Doctor Anligues
Mrs Nosmas and 4 children
Mr and Mrs Comet and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Daly and baby
Mr Blanchy
Mr Paccioni
Mr Bouge
Mr and Mrs Massakowski and 5 children
Mr and Mrs Martin
Mr and Mrs Neven
Mr Confasso
Miss Mowvan
Mr Lacoste
Mr and Mrs Brichet
Mr and Mrs Faucher
Mrs Hartmann and 6 children
Mr Valentini
Mr Cortal
Mrr Casablan and 2 children
Mr, Mrs and Miss Canougl
Mr Bourseur
Mrs Henaff and baby
Mr and Mrs Paul
Mrs Drisnt Dominici
Mr C Moore
Mr K P Jayaswal
Miss Hutton
Mr C Ashley Clarke
Mr G E Pilgrim
Major A L Jacob
Mr C Draffen
Mr F B Cunha
Mr G E Majoribanks
Mr B D Khote
Mr Pelzerman
Mr Gaudar Khan
Lieut J H Wilson
Mrs A Aitchison
Mr H H Sandilands
Mr and Mrs Payne and child

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol, Grease, in stock at Paris India

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 88 1/4 | = | + 3/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 97 3/4 | = | unchanged |
| 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 105 | = | + 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 65 1/4 | = | unchanged |
| SILVER— | | | |
| Spot in London | 30 1/8 | = | " |
| 2 months hence | 30 1/8 | = | + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 65 1-8 | = | unchanged |
| EXCHANGES— | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25-16 | = | " |
| Berlin cheques | 20-47 | = | " |
| New York Demand | 485 1/4 | = | — 1/8 |
| DISCOUNTS— | | | |
| Bank of England | 3 1/2 pr. ct. | = | unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 | = | — 1/8 |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 1/4 | = | — 1/8 |
| 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/8 | = | unchanged |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 3/8 | = | — 1/8 |
| INTEREST— | | | |
| Day to day loans | 2 | = | — 1/8 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 | = | — 3-8 |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 23-10 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 28-70 do Bombay.
Rs. 5-20 do Madras.

57-40

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. average rate 16-00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 7-00 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5-50 do Bombay.
Rs Nil do Madras.

12-50

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. average rate 16-03.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 77,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week „ 70,00,000

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 t 1s. 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 t 1s. 4 1-32d

WHEAT—Quiet.

RAPESEED—

Brown 47 1/2 + 1 A.S. firm.

LINSEED—Quiet.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 5/8

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—R. Becledor, Shiers, Afghanistan, Turkistan.

IN LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Market closed | | quiet |
| East Indian | | quiet |
| Manchester | | quiet |
| Total Sales | | 7000 |
| Spot | | 5-81—9 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | | 10 5/16 |
| Sold on speculation and for Export | | 500 |
| Imports | | 4,000 |
| Futures closed | | steady |
| Aug.-Sept. 5-52 —4 | Sept.-Oct. 5-48 —3 | Oct.-Nov. 5-44 —3 |
| Nov.-Dec. 5-44 —3 | Dec.-Jan. 5-44 —3 | Jan.-Feb. 5-45 —3 |
| Feb.-Mar. 5-47 —3 | Mar.-Apr. 5-49 —3 | Apr.-May. 5-50 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | | 7,000 |
| Do, last year | | 9,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | | nil |
| Do, do, Continent | | 4,000 |

IN NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10-70 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 10-00—7 |
| Do, month of March | 10-20—7 |

Tone at close steady.

Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain, and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10 3/16 |
| Futures, month of Oct. | 9-93+4 |
| Do, month of Dec. | 9-92+4 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 8th Aug.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 175 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,804 cwts. |
| Linseed | 941 „ |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 3,133 „ |
| Gingellyseed | 217 „ |
| Poppyseed | 1,011 „ |
| Groundnuts | 43 „ |
| Castorseed | 18,70 „ |
| Rice | 1,425 „ |
| Myrabollams | 162 „ |
| Cottonseed | 2,498 „ |
| Mowrasced | 591 „ |
| Gram | 1,814 „ |
| Joowar | 179 „ |
| Maize | nil |

## BOMBAY BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 9.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper :— | | |
| Ready | 97 | 4 |
| This Settlement | 97 | 8 |
| Next do. | — | — |
| 3 per cent. Government paper | 86 | 4 |

Silver :—

| | Ex-duty. Rs. a. | Duty paid. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | 77 3 | 91 0 |
| This Settlement | 77 3 | 81 0 |
| Next | 76 12 | 80 9 |

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nint Gold | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Gobi :— | | | |
| Ready | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| do. | | | |
| Shipment | | | |

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

Yesterdays allotment of Council Bills is again a strong one. The Seventy lakhs tendered was taken up at 1s. 4d. for bills (57-40 lakhs) and 1s. 4 1-32d. for transfers (12-50 lakhs) but tenderers received only 15 per cent. against 21 per cent. the previous Wednesday. Extras to the amount of 5-10 lakhs in bills at 1s 4. 1-32d. are announced. For next week's biddings Seventy lakhs is advertised.

Consols continue to advance, to-day's quotation being 88 1-4. The London money market has eased off as discounts are quoted 1-8th lower all round.

Liverpool cotton market closed quiet with spot 9 points lower at 5·81 and futures steady with a decline of 3 points. The American spot quotations are unchanged, while futures advanced 7 points in New York and 4 points in New Orleans, due to a rainy daily weather report.

The Bombay Cotton market is quiet with a decline of about Re. 1 in new crops. There is little business passing at Colaba as the enquiry for spot and forward deliveries is on very small lines.

The money market in India is hardening. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 107 lakhs lower and the official rate is raised 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have also raised the official rate to 4 per cent. per annum.

Sterling exchange is firm with a tendency to higher rates, but we hear of little doing to-day. Rupee paper has declined on account of the higher Bank rates and the tone at the close is weak at Rs. 97-1 for settlement.

The share market is quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Petits | Rs. 3,615 |
| Colaba Land | „ 1,140 |
| Cannaughts | „ 650 |

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M G Bengals fine | Nov, | Rs. | 199 |
| Do. fine | Dec. | „ | 198 |
| Do. fine | Jan. | „ | 196 |
| M G Dhamangaon fine | „ | „ | 215 |
| M G Nagpur fine | „ | „ | 220 |
| M G Khandesh fully good | „ | „ | 200 |
| M G K A K fine | „ | „ | 210 |
| H G Bengals fully good | „ | „ | 180 |
| M G Broach good | March | „ | 239 1/2 |

EXCHANGE—Tone Firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months' Sight | D. A. | 1s. 4 7/32d. |
| Do. | 6 do. do. | 1s. 4 11/32d to 3/8d. | |
| French Francs | 3 do. do. | 170 | |
| Marks | 3 do. do. | 138 3/4d to 139d | |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' Sight | 154 | |
| Shanghai | 30 do. do. | 212 1/2 | |
| Japan | 30 do. do. | 150 3/4 | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone weak.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97·2 |
| 1st Settlement. 31st August | 97·1 |

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st June | 3 1/2 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do 9th August | 4 do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. 9th do. | 4 do. |
| Bank of Madras do. 10th July | 4 do. |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet but steady. |
| Estimated sales | 6,000 bales |
| Imports | 1,000 „ |

| Aug.-Sep. 5·52 | Sep.-Oct. 5·48 | Oct.-Nov. 5·45 |
|---|---|---|
| Nov.-Dec. 5·45 +1 | Dec.-Jan. 5·45 +1 | Jan.-Feb. 5·46 + 1 |
| Feb.-Mar. 5·48 + 1 | Mar.-Apl. 5·50 + 1 | Apl.-May. 5·51 + 1 |

## THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following are the latest London quotations have been received by Special Cablegram :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paid up. | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold | £1 | 3s. 6d. | £1 0 0 | £1 0 0 |
| Balaghat | £1 | £1 | £1 5 0 | £1 7 3 |
| Champion Reef | 2s. 6d | 2s. 6d. | £0 16 0 | £0 17 3 |
| Coromandel | £1 | £1 | £0 2 9 | £0 3 6 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev | £1 | 2s. 6d. | £0 1 0 | £0 1 6 |
| Dhar. Gold Mines | £1 | £1 | £1 16 3 | £1 18 9 |
| Dharwar Reefs | £1 | £1 | £0 19 6 | £1 0 6 |
| G. F. of Mysore | £15 | 15s. | £0 2 0 | £0 3 0 |
| Hurrock, Ind | 10s. | 9s. 6d. | £0 2 9 | £0 3 9 |
| G. F. of Dharwar | £1 | £1 | £0 17 0 | £0 18 0 |
| Hutti | £1 | £1 | £2 5 0 | £2 7 6 |
| Hyderabad Deccan | £3 | £3 | £2 15 0 | £2 17 6 |
| Ind. Mines Dev | 4s. | 2s. 6d. | £0 1 0 | £0 2 0 |
| Kempinkote New | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 11 | £0 0 11 |
| Mysore Gold | 10s. | 10s. | £6 0 0 | £6 3 9 |
| Mysore Reef Ord | £1 | £1 | £0 0 6 | £0 1 0 |
| Mysore West | £1 | 10s. | £0 5 0 | £0 6 0 |
| Mysore Wynaad | £1 | 10s. | £0 5 6 | £0 6 0 |
| Nundydroog | 10s. | 10s. | £1 5 3 | £1 6 9 |
| Ooregum (Ord) | 10s. | 10s. | £0 12 0 | £0 13 0 |
| Road Block | £1 | 10s. | £0 3 0 | £0 4 0 |
| Sangli (New) | £1 | 14s. | £0 4 6 | £0 5 9 |
| Topgidodi | £1 | 10s. | £0 8 6 | £0 10 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KIRBY—August 3, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Kirby, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STACK—SMITH—August 2, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, India, by Venble Archdeacon G. A. Ford, Lieut. Henry Thompson Stack, R. A. M. C. younger son of Richard Theodore Stack, M. D. and Mrs. Stack, Condonagh Fonrock near Dublin, to Irene Lilian, eldest daughter of the late E. W. Smith, Government Archeologist, U. P. Agra and Oudh, and Mrs. Smith, Cheena Lodge, Naini Tal.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED

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BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water 3-4m., 3-6a. Low water, 8-28m., 9-20a.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 27th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A hauda, some umbrellas, a watch, a piece of gold, some keys and an ear-ring have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During the last month ending July 31st, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary is 172, among them the number of men is 49, women 35, boys 48, and girls 40. Daily average attendance was from 8 to 10.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF BURNS.—Narayen Mahadeo, manager of the Union Bar, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, got his clothes accidentally caught in the flames while attempting to light a "seigree." His chest and legs were severely burnt. He remained to hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Yarmad Alimad, hack victoria driver, No. 1361, was put up yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidenc. Magistrate, on a charge of rash driving. Superintendent Flanagan prosecuted. The story for the prosecution was that at about 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday a Hindu woman, named Sardabai, was knocked down by the accused along the Falkland Road, from behind. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over her right leg and fractured it. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been now detained for treatment. Further hearing in the case stands adjourned till the recovery of the Hindu woman.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Bat. G. R. Pby. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | "Under the Double Eagle," Wagner |
| Overture | "Emeralda" Alp Herman |
| Selection | "The Duchess of Dantzic" Ivan Caryll |
| Valse | "Caressanto" F. Lambert |
| Selection | "The Duchess of Dantzic" Wagner |
| Barn Dance | "Careless Cuckoos." Buculosi |

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Mr. Lukas Volkart as Acting Cansul for Germany at Karachi during the absence of Mr. August Thole is recognized.

Mr. S. F. Ellis, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, is invested with appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. R. W. Morphy, Temporary Engineer, Public Works Department (General Branch), to be on special duty for the acquisition of the lands and properties for the Bombay Port Trust and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination, on 21st June :—Mr. S. H. Covernton, I. C. S., and Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S. The names being arranged in the order of merit. Messrs. Covernton and Milne also passed an examination in Sindhi.

Messrs. S. H. Covernton, I. C. S., and R. B. Milne, I. C. S., are appointed to be Assistant Collectors in Sind.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of the Native State of Bhor is granted to Mr. William H. Hinton of the Poona and Indian Village Mission.

The Reverend L. M. Haslope, Chaplain of Saint Paul's, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks.

The Reverend W. B. Preston, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Rajkot.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs, on return from privilege leave, to be Chaplain of Saint Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Reverend L. M. Haslope,

Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., on return to duty, to be Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I.M.S., to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District.

Captain R. W. Anthony, M.B., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., is appointed to be Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay from the date of his return from leave, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlane, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, is transferred from the Thana to the Bijapur District.

"TALK about penal servitude, Portland would be far more agreeable than listening to the yapping that goes on in the House of Commons." This is the unkind verdict of Mr. J. A. Seddon, himself a member of the House. Mr. Seddon has had trouble with the police in connection with a meeting at Widnes, and he says that if he goes to prison it will be a pleasant rest cure after his experiences at Westminster.

### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes," is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET.

## THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Kent has beaten Sussex by an innings and 131 runs.

Somerset has beaten Middlesex by ten wickets.

Hants has beaten Derby by 160 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by 107 runs.

Leicester has beaten the West Indians by 24 runs.

The matches between Warwick and Worcester and Surrey and Notts were drawn.

The following is the position of Counties to August 8.

| County. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surrey | 22 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| Yorkshire | 22 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| Lancashire | 21 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Kent | 16 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Notts | 16 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Warwickshire | 15 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Essex | 17 | 5 | 6 | 6 | —1 |
| Worcestershire | 14 | 2 | 5 | 7 | —3 |
| Hampshire | 16 | 5 | 8 | 3 | —3 |
| Middlesex | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2 | —4 |
| Somerset | 14 | 4 | 8 | 2 | —4 |
| Sussex | 16 | 4 | 9 | 3 | —5 |
| Gloucestershire | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | —5 |
| Northamptonshire | 14 | 3 | 9 | 2 | —6 |
| Leicestershire | 18 | 3 | 11 | 3 | —9 |
| Derbyshire | 15 | 2 | 13 | 0 | —11 |

## THE PRESIDENCY—PARSI MATCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

In the Presidency Match, Lieutenant Chapman of the 10th Hussars (of Sussex fame) and Mr. J. T. Turner, who left here yesterday for Rajkote, have consented to play with the Presidency Team against the Parsees on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. Major Deas and Captain Wigram, both from Deolali, will play if their duties at the Staff College do not prevent them. Replies to invitations to play have not yet been received from Mr. Hoare of Indore and Mr. Cheetham of Bombay. It is probable that Mr. Sale from Sukkur will be invited to keep wicket and if he cannot turn up Mr. Sanderson from Bombay might be asked. Mr. Greig does not return to India till November, so that he is out of it. A strong representative team is expected to figure against the Parsees this year.

The Poona Gymkhana team goes down to play the Bombay Gymkhana on the 21st and 22nd instant.

The Volunteers, who possess a good team, go down to Bombay on the 14th instant, to play the Hindus and Parsees.

### POONA GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

This match opened to-day and the whole day was occupied by the first innings of the Elphinstonians from Bombay who gave Poona a tremendous leather hunting till half past six when all were out for the grand total of 357 runs. Five among the players belong to the Parsee team which will play the Presidency next month and all the five put up tall scores in great style, slogging the bowling of Airy, Ling and Wright in all directions. The match will be resumed to-morrow when the Poona Gymkhana will bat but its result is inevitable as the Gymkhana cannot possibly reach so high a score in a few hours. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. K. P. Meherhomji, c Airy, b Ling | 83 |
| Mr. D. C. Daruwalla, c Mosse, b Ling | 3 |
| Mr. T. M. Bhavnagri run out | 6 |
| Mr. J. H. Elchidana b Wright | 44 |
| Mr. D. M. Raja l.-b.-w., b Airy | 6 |
| Mr. R. E. Masters, c Wilson, b Airy | 12 |
| Mr. R. S. Mody b Wright | 88 |
| Mr. P. J. Chenoy l.-b.-w., b Wright | 24 |
| Mr. M. D. Dubash, c Heaallam, b Ling | 49 |
| Mr. P. H. Davur b Airy | 21 |
| Mr. J. F Umrigar not out | 2 |
| Extra | 19 |
| Total | 357 |

The Turf Club played the boys of the Bishop's High School at Poona on Thursday, on the Volunteer ground, the former winning by 40 runs. The best score was that of Mr. Tyler who made 43 not out for the Turfites. The 114th Band was in attendance, and the Club gave the boys a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon's outing.

## CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

### Heavy Defeat of the R. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 9.

The cricket fixture to-day was the Gymkhana and the 10th Brigade, Royal Artillery. The Gymkhana put in a strong team and the result was a forgone conclusion. The R. A. batted first and were all dismissed in an hour for 84 runs, Sergeant Hart's 24 being the best score. For the Gymkhana, Marsden took 6 wickets for 42 runs and Thorpe 5 wickets for 23 runs. The Gymkhana closed their innings shortly after the fall of the first wicket, Marsden scoring 150 not out. Meldon was bowled by Wheeler for 62 and Cooper was not out (6). The total for the innings being 220. The R. A. in the second venture, were still less fortunate all being got rid of for 65, Jacaub taking 5 wickets for 27 runs, Nepean 5 for 18 and Walton 1 for 5. The Gymkhana thus won by an innings and 71 runs.

## RACING.

## POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

### A DIVIDED RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

LITTLE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—This has been divided into two races. In the first are—Shabib, Mooshat, Nagashi, Golden Hill, Chotee-Begum, Royal, Eed, Solicitor, Namdar, Faught-a-Ballagh, and Ireland. In the second division are—One-pie, Seimitar, Mudloof, Shanwar, Sabah, Gaucho, Salbook, Silver-Stream, Muzlade, and Newadis.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

The following are the horses which were struck out of Saturday's card :—

MIDSUMMER PLATE.—Flotsam, Rustile, Primerole, and Presbyterian.

MONSOON PLATE.—Balaycuse and Freelance.

HOPEFUL PLATE.—Oldcoin, Hookham, Manar, and Robinhood.

TALEGAON PLATE.—Sugger.

LITTLE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Audry, Adham, Grey Falcon, Waddler, and Tariff.

AMATEUR PLATE.—Umballa.

## CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

### Second Meeting.

SATURDAY THE 11TH AUGUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The following are the entries for Saturday's Meeting :—

THE MONSOON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Springlock ; Mr J C Galstaun's Hande Ilian ; Mr J C Galstaun's Defendant ; Mr McJohn's Bundook ; Mr Field's Solace ; Mr Austin's Kingpin ; Mr Field's Nirvana ; Mr Field's The Chump ; Mr Manning's Loyal ; Mr A W Grosser's Swindle, (late Bassini) ; Mr Ganguli's Fotheringay ; Mr G Kent's Pylara ; Mr McGeorge's Devil's Limit ; Mr A N Dass' Trencherman ; Mr E L Mudie Macleod's Batanzos ; Mr J D Scott's Sweet Sound ; Mr J D Scott's Honest Lady ; Mr J D Scott's Magician ; Mr J D Scott's Duplex II ; Mr E J Marshall's Master Charlie ; Messrs Mooljee and Premjee's East Ferry ; Mrs Paris's Winklet ; Messrs Paris and Marshall's Gold Stamp ; Messrs Paris and Marshall's Mornine ; Mr H Wishart's Warstripe ; Mr J M Rodocanachi's Downland ; Mr N R Chowdhury's Bouquet ; Mr N R Chowdhury's Leda ; Mr P Banker's Queen of Gems ; Mr Roland's Oom Paul ; Mr Schwerdtfeger's Sal.

THE FORT PLATE.—6 furlongs. Mr J C Galstaun's Craigendarrie, (3 yrs.) Mr J G Galstaun's Harold ; Mr Austin's Biralee ; Mr Field's Her Majesty ; Mr A W Grosser's Cyril ; Mr P K Roy's Juliette by Archie—Lady Caruz (4 yrs.) ; Mr A N Dass' Carnival (4 yrs.) ; Mr A N Dass' Miss Trenton ; Mr J D Scott's Lady Viola ; Mr Harry Jones's Dreadnought ; Mr G H L Mackenzie's Calina, by Saveille—Castle Hill (3 yrs.) ; Mr W O Lewes' Lord Chippendale ; Mr Dudley's Leading Lady ; Mr H E Smith's Wake Up.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE.—About 1½ miles—over 7 flights. Mr K Robertson's Ryoug ; Mr T Curtis Hayward's Sylvia ; Mr Glen's Orphan Boy ; Mr T G Ever's Cain ; Mr R A C Pugh's Ynyscas ; Mr R A C Pugh's Glean ; Mr Holmes' Nevermore ; Mr Maxwell's Brown Moor, by Dows Moor ; Mr W E Bossack's Lady Gold ; Mr A G H Macpherson's Riccaton.

THE PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs. Mr J C Galstaun's Ping Pong, 14-0½ ; Mr J C Galstaun's Gowan, 13-2½ ; Mr T G Ever's Golden Tip, 14-0; Mr A Price's Marie Lloyd, 14-1; Mr Dartmoor's Lady Min, 14-1; Mr Gangulis Kalyani, 13-3½ ; Mr E Powell's Ivanhoe II, 13-3½ ; Mr Cecil's Miss Beryl, 13-3½ ; Mr J D Scott's Gentle Lady, 14-2 ; Mr J D Scott's Kathleen II, 14-0½ ; Mr J D Scott's Wal, 14-0.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—About 1 mile—over 6 flights. —Mr J C Galstaun's Whitefoot, 14-2 ; Mr B P Roy Chowdhury's Belle Cole, 14-1½ ; Mr J D Scott's Bones, 14-0½ ; Mr C H A Bham's Discussion, 14-2 ; Mr J M Rodocanachi's Shylock, 14-0.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—About 1½ miles—over 7 flights.—Mr J C Galstaun's Hoop Iron ; Mr J C Galstaun's Rustler ; Mr J C Galstaun's Harold ; Mr Harry Jones' Pope ; Mr R A C Pugh's Watchfire ; Mr Manning's Bucentaur ; Dr T Assheton Smith's Parole ; Mr J M Rodocanachi's Don Q ; Mrs Fraser Nash's Scotch Thistle.

## CEYLON TURF CLUB AUGUST RACES.

### "Footprint" Wins the Governor's Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, August 4.

FIRST DAY,

The Ceylon Turf Club August Race Meet opened to-day under very favourable auspices. There was a card of six events, every one of which filled very well, the Desert Stakes having as many as fourteen horses for it. There was a large and fashionable gathering, upcountry visitors being present in great force. The chief interest was a course security on the race for the Governor's Cup which drew a field of three horses and was won by Footprint. Judging from the opening day, the success of the August Meet is well assured. Altogether 50 horses have been entered, several of which are new importations. There has also been an appreciable accession to the ranks of the owners and interest in the Turf has been steadily maintained during the year. The general arrangements for the Meet have been very well looked after by the capable and energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr J Lochore.

The following are the results of the principal events :—

THE MAIDEN PURSE.—R150, of

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906.


## PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

WE think, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, while making his remarks on the proposal to use crude petroleum as a disinfectant to prevent the spread of Plague, must have had in mind the system of disinfection carried out during the first year of the Plague Epidemic—when immense quantities of Phenyle-allied tar products were pumped from not only the small Municipal Fire engines, but from the whole number of steamers that the Fire Brigade could command, into houses and on buildings and gullies. Probably no city in the would was so thoroughly disinfected as Bombay in 1896 or 1897; and the result, unless we ascribe the mildness of the first epidemic to the system of disinfection, was nothing except a series of popular demonstrations against the measures then adopted. It would not be possible now to carry out the system of disinfection pursued in 1896, or the other measures, such as taking off roofs, breaking down walls and burning hundreds of huts and even chawls. Those days are gone and we are disposed to agree with Sir Pherozeshah in his sensible remarks on the use of crude petroleum. We have already seen the fiasco, in this year, of the measures for the poisoning of rats and we remember the glowing promises held out as to the effect of a certain poisonous compound in destroying rats and probable result in the diminution of Plague. We have seen that the effect in the spread of Plague has been negative and that the result has been one of the most severe epidemics the City has experienced since 1896. The small number of rats destroyed in proportion to the population is infinitesimal and could have exercised no influence on the spread of the disease. But whether it is the extermination of rats or the use of crude petroleum—it seems to us the Health Officer merely dangles a red rag—to play with the credulous members, and the members loving schemes with new names. This, as we have said, is not the first time petroleum has been used in Bombay. In 1896, for months the whole of the gullies of Kamatipura were flushed with kerosene at the suggestion of the Health Officer of that time and the disinfection supervised by a number of Volunteers at the head of whom was Mr. Roughton and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. MacDonald, still an esteemed member of the Corporation, took a part in the work. The fact is these measures are excellent when they are auxiliary to thorough cleansing, but if they are carried out as a mere show to please the credulous and superstitious—and when the real measures of thorough cleansing are carelessly supervised—they must be condemned as charlatanism of a dangerous kind.

We see on every side, away from the highways and main thoroughfares, careless conservancy; the gullies and lanes of the City are dirtier than they have been since Plague commenced and the crowded city is odorous of uncleanliness. There may be a hitch in the transport of the refuse, for the bullocks of the Health Department are in many cases in a wretched condition. But whatever the cause, there are on all sides evidences of neglect and signs of slackness in the supervision of conservancy. If the town is not kept clean, all other measures are a mere farce. We have referred to the conditions of the bullocks. We assume the feed is sufficient and the work since the railway has been constructed is comparatively light. Why then should the animals be in the poor condition we see many of them are in? The result of the work of the Health Department, after years of promise, is that Bombay has never in August been so unhealthy as it is. What is the cause? The immediate cause we think is the insanitary state of the gullies, lanes and house drainage connections: the secondary causes are the want of greater supervision of the halalkhores, and the pollution of milk. Recently we had to draw attention to the careless manner in which milk is conveyed in cans or open pails into the Fort in front of even the Public Health Office. At its source of production the milk is taken from only animals in filthy stables amidst filthy surroundings and carried in cans which are placed on the ground whether it is clean or unclean, dry or wet, mattering not in the least. As a correspondent stated recently, milk cans at any of our Railway stations may be seen standing in pools of dirty water. As people expectorate everywhere without restraint and as the benches at the Railway stations are used merely not as seats but as places for the dirty feet to rest on—the milk brought in by train must be infected.

We believe there has been a great increase in Consumption during the last year or so. Perhaps in no community is this more clearly seen than in the Police Force, for they are under close Medical Supervision and ably cared for—and that increase in tubercular disease may be associated with the infection of the milk supply. The only effect of the measure taken in recent years for the improvement of the milch cattle stables has been to transfer the stables to localeties where there is no drainage and little supervision and from where the milk has to be taken long distances to customers and therefore increasing the opportunities for pollution. We cannot better illustrate the slackness that has come over Municipal administration than by referring to the recent letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation on the making of cow-dung cakes. If Mr. Sheppard had referred to the old correspondence and proceedings in the Courts he would have seen that up to a couple of years ago the making of cow-dung cakes was rigorously prohibited south of a line running through the Clerk Road and the prohibition strictly enforced. We do not know whether the Sanitary Association is trying an experiment in the propagation of Enteric Fever, but it looks as if they desired it in the opening of a large milch cattle stable, adjoining to the infectious diseases hospital of the city. The recent prevalence of cases of enteric, especially in the Fort, indicates that there must be very favourable sources for the communication of the disease. These sources are not improbably to be traced to the milch cattle stables. And it seems to us hardly credible that, while there is a Sanitary Association preaching sanitation, under the very eyes of that body a huge milch cattle stable should be opened alongside the great infectious disease hospital of the city.

THE WORK OF PUSA.

THE third volume of the *Agricultural Journal* of India has been published and, as did its predecessors, fully justifies the trouble taken over its production. Vast quantities of matter are published each year under the auspices of Government; elaborate *theses*, on various subjects, appear sifting every conceivable subject to its depths, valuable documents, no doubt, but, so minute and scientific are many of them that, they defeat their own ends by being impracticable in the hands of those who have not made scientific research a special study. In a minor degree this charge may, perhaps, be laid at the door of the *Agricultural Journal*, but it keeps within bounds, and the writers of the articles seem to realise that its main object is to disseminate knowledge on a variety of subjects which are useful to that general overseer, the I. C. S. man. In the current number Major Gunn contributes an exceedingly readable article on Nellore cattle. In a world where everything seems to work for good in some direction, even conditions which call forth pity for the agriculturist have their good points. Major Gunn draws attention to the fact that cattle breeding has received most attention in those parts of the country where circumstances of one kind or another are adverse to the extensive prosecution of agriculture. This was the case in Nellore where the ryots were repeatedly deprived of the result of their labour and were consequently considerably harassed; they, therefore, as a substitute devoted their time to raising large herds of cattle, with the result that to-day the herd is famous. There is no need here to follow Major Gunn through his concise treatise on cattle breeding, or the deductions he draws from the Cattle Show held last year, but it is interesting to note the little collection of superstitions with which he concludes his article. Great care is taken, in purchasing, to avoid things which would escape the ordinary observer. For instance, a bullock whose tail has the root of the tuft of the hair situated above the hock is said to have *Eru-val* and to bring ill luck, while a black bullock is generally considered a rogue; if not a rogue he is considered of great value. The saying is—"A black bullock is but the fourth of a bull, but if he is guileless he is a bullock and a quarter." Again, "a bullock with numerous small spots over the body, like a deer, is considered very lucky," which is by no means unlike the favouritism showed to a brindled cow on many a farm in England.

Horns, of course, mean much and it is said "let any man, who does not know how to select a cow, purchase one with horns bent back wards"—which would seem to simplify matters exceedingly, unless it be that the others do not find purchasers and so do not appear in public. But such things pale before the rigid custom which has been handed down through generations as the exact formula to be observed in the actual purchase. Of other articles in the *Journal* Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, the indefatigable Imperial Entomologist, discourses pleasantly on hairy caterpillar pests of crops, while Mr. Bernard Coventry devotes himself to flax experiments in India? Can flax be grown and manufactured in India This is a question which has exercised the minds of individuals and of the Government of India for over a hundred years, which is still being asked, to-day, and still remains unanswered. So says Mr. Coventry, and he proceeds to sum up all the evidence of that century and to try to find its meaning. "Manurial experiments with wheat "by Mr. Clouston and "Mineral Fertilizers," by Mr. Sly are two articles which might well have been placed side by side instead of widely separated in this volume; while to appreciate Mr. Gourlay's article on "Co-operative Credit in Bengal" one must refer to a former issue to comp are it with the amount of the progress of this work in the Punjab. The Agricultural Research Institution at Pusa does much useful work, standing well up in which is the publication in the *Journal* of records of the researches made by many of the highest authorities in India.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

IF the statesments made in the letter of our Karachi correspondent of the 2nd of this month are correct—that some men of the South Wales Borderers were ordered out at once to march some 14 miles across deep sand to the Camp of the Regiment at Mangopeer, and that the only reason for the order was that it offended the sense of propriety—for by the sacred name of discipline it cannot be dignified—of some officers inspecting the Barracks and that in the march one Sergeant died and several men were prostrated, we must draw the most serious attention of the Military authorities to the incident, The foundation of efficiency in the Army is discipline, but discipline can only be maintained when orders are reasonable and not opposed to common sense. When for instance, troops are driven into insubordination by foolish commands, not only are the insubordinates dealt with but the officers causing the insubordination are regarded as unworthy of their commands and the trust reposed in them. Here was an order given absolutely unnecessary, and therefore idiotic, through which one soldier loses his life and several are injured. In civial life the persons responsible for the mistake would be tried for causing the death of the sergeant. Suppose for instance, a mill manager gave an unnecessary order and insisted on its being carried out, through which a mill-hand lost his life, he would be put on his trial for having caused the death of the mill-hand. In the Army the principles of justice are as much based on common sense as in civil life, and we have no doubt that those who through their foolish self-will, which they are apt to mistake for the interests of discipline, caused the death of a fine soldier and endangered the lives of others, will be called to account. There is also another foolish military incident related from Karachi. The Marathas one day were sent out at noon in a blazing sun to manœuvres, with the result that a number of the men were stricken with sunfever. Was the Medical Officer consulted and did he advise the holding of the manœuvres at noon on this blazing day? There is a Medical Staff Officer with the General, and the Principal Medical Officer. Was he consulted? If there is a Medical Officer on the Staff and a Medical Officer with the regiment we assume that their opinion should be taken as they are to be consulted on health on such an occasion as the holding of manœuvres in the hottest portion of the hot season in Sind. The temperature in the shade on that day could not have been less than 150 degrees in the sand plains.

THE WEEK'S CHOLERA.

OWING to good luck, we expect, rather than to good management, public health in Bombay, this week, shows a considerable improvement. The total number of deaths from all causes has fallen from 1,022 to 973; those from cholera from 119 to 88 and diarrhœa from 99 to 93. The number of deaths from cholera the corresponding week last year was one and the average of the corresponding week in the preceding five years 9. The disease is epidemic; few districts have escaped, but Tarwadi, Parel and Byculla only claim double figures. It is practically confined to middle and low caste Hindus, among whom were 84 out of the 88 deaths. Plague seems much less, there being only 33 deaths against 58 the corresponding week of last year and 70 the preceding five years. Still no District is wholly free of it. The death-rate per thousand per annum is 65·20 according to the official census, and 51·74 on the Municipal enumeration of 1906.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR of Baroda is expected back in India at the Dussera Holidays.

DR. RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, C.I.E., and Syed Zain El Edrus have been nominated to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MR. PHILIP BRATBROOKE, whose death at Home at 83 years of age is announced, for 37 years drew a pension from Ceylon. His age when a Medical Board sent him Home on a pension of £775 a year was 46, and he had put in 26 years' service, being at the time of his retirement Government Agent of the Central Provinces.

DURING the week ending August 7th nine hundred and ninety-nine and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of this all but three chests was shipped to China and of the remainder two chests were purchased by the farmer at Bhownagar and one by the farmer in the Vala State. One thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half chests were imported from Indore.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor, all the Government as well as the merchants' vessels now lying in stream and in the Docks were decorated with flags. A Royal Standard was hoisted on the Town CastleFlag Staff, and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Flag Staff was also decorated. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise in honour of the occasion.

DR. A. J. Chalmers' investigations in connection with the sanitation of Colombo are nearing their termination, says the *Times of Ceylon*. A novel feature will appear in the Doctor's Report to Government in that it will be illustrated with photographs of broken drains, insanitary areas, foul plague spots and other places where tenements are in a filthy condition. Dr. Chalmers and his physiological laboratory assistant have been going round Colombo taking photographs of these typical spots.

AT the beginning of last month H. E. the Governor of Ceylon appointed a Commission to enquire into the question of vagrants in Ceylon. This Commission has met and, it is reported, means to report to Government the advisability of three distinct measures, viz, (1) a Bill with regard to aliens; (2) a Bill with regard to vagrants; and (3) the establishment of a house of detention. With regard to the first it is acknowledged on all hands that the dumping of loafers from Europe has grown to alarming proportions. The Bill will be on the lines of the one which works so satisfactorily at Port Said.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 7 was 1,023, giving a death-rate of 65·20 per annum, per thousand, as against 36·38, in the corresponding period of last year, and 41·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers; 33 plague; 1 small-pox; 4 measles; 88 cholera; 3 leprosy; 72 phthisis; 58, diseases of nervous system; 205 affections of the respiratory organs; 93 diarrhœa; 37 dysentery; 50 still-born; 113 old age and debility, and 15 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet 2; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 499; Hindu low caste, 176; Musalman, 145; Parsee, 37; Jew, 10; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 4; European 13; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 383 as against 377 on the corresponding period of last year and 344 the average over the past five years.

THE naked brown babies rolling in the dust in front of the mud hovels that form their homes lead one to think that countless generations of children bred amid such squalor must have developed special powers of resistence to disease. Yet statistics show that infantile mortality in this country is terribly high. In the Central Provinces last year of 442,383 deaths no fewer than 183,953 were among children under one year of age. The birth-rate was exceptionally high, being nearly 10 per 1,000 higher than that recorded in any other province, and the appalling neglect that infants suffer makes high mortality a necessary accompaniment of a high birth-rate. But in addition the mass of humanity have to spend their lives in most insanitary surroundings, and a single unhealthy season, such as last year produces terrible mortality. The Chief Commissioner despairs of much sanitary progress in rural tracts, but the record of the towns is almost more serious. Large sums have been spent in many of the bigger towns on sanitary works, but so far with little or no effect. In Nagpur, for instance, the mean yearly death-rate of the last five years has reached the alarming figure of 64 per mille. In many towns a good water supply has been provided, but it has usually been unaccompanied by drainage works, and, says the Chief Commissioner, the figures of mortality show, if their accuracy can be trusted, that waterworks without drainage tend rather to increase than to reduce mortality. This has been the experience elsewhere, and the Central Provinces Municipalities are now studying drainage schemes, a sanitary engineer is to be appointed and a scheme is being prepared to apply skilled knowledge to the study of disease and its causes in urban areas. All these things are good in their way, but it is to be feared the day is far distant when sanitary science will be able to fight disease on equal terms in this country.

As usual, the cranks who follow President Roosevelt have begun to haunt Oyster Bay, where he is enjoying a rest. One old dame, who comes annually, said that she must see the President immediately, to "give him a pair of woollen socks," she had knitted for him.

IN the list of 18 boys elected to Scholarships and Exhibitions at Winchester College, which is published in the *Times* of the 16th ultimo, will be found the name of J. W. Russell, the eldest son of Mr. S. Russell, I. C. S., who will be remembered by many as a District Judge in the Madras Presidency.

IT has now been definitely discovered that appendicitis is caused by the eating of vegetables, says the *Tatler*. "That settles the whole question. The affliction is brought on by every single thing that is eatable or drinkable, and the only way to avoid it is death by starvation. Let us eat, drink, and be merry!"

DURING a recent election a motor containing one of the candidates was dragged round the town. There was some point in the old idea of taking out the horses and pulling the carriage, but the sight of a crowd harnessing itself to an automobile would naturally suggest to a casual spectator that the machine had broken down.

A YOUNG lady was staying in a certain town at Home which gives its name to a Suffragan Bishop, and she thought, therefore, that it must be a city. "Where is the Cathedral?" she asked of a waiter at the hotel. "Beg pardon, Miss?" said he in astonishment. "Haven't you a Cathedral here?" she went on. "No, Miss, but we've an ippodrome."

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## GOLF AND GOLFERS.

### THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF.

BY

H. G. HUTCHINSON.

(AUTHOR OF "GOLF," IN THE BADMINTON LIBRARY, &C.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY, as it appears, suffered a very severe shock on the occasion of a recent championship. The traditional home of golf, St. Andrews, was the scene and, more particularly, one of its hostelries, I think, the Golf Hotel. There Andrew entering beheld what had never before struck his eyes of much experience one of his fellow professionals (the time was evening) arrayed in the magpie majesty of dress coat and studded shirt front. He came out announcing to an astonished world that he had seen this sight, which, he added, he never had expected that it would be his lot in life to see. It appeared that his sense of what the Greeks would have called "the fitting" (this is not said with regard to the construction of the suit which, we are told, was faultless) had received a hard blow, as if with some sorely wounding weapon, such as a niblick.

It is no affair of ours, of course, if a professional golfer chooses to array himself like a lily of the field, in the morning knickerbockers and in the evening dress-coat. All that is his own affair. And at all events the profession is innuensely to be congratulated on this, that it is now composed almost wholly of very well conducted, well behaved, right thinking and acting and self-respecting men. Time was when men in the profession who possessed these qualities were rather far to seek. They were all Scots, and none the worse for that, but what they were the worse, for, as a rule, was a thirst that it was hard to satisfy, and yet which they never could be accused of neglecting any opportunity to satisfy. They would have been better but for this, and but for all the habits of "feckLessness" which this unfortunate thirst, even if thus kindly treated, so often brings in its train.

HALF PLAYER—HALF CADDIE.

Neither their hands nor their raiment were spotless: they were accompanied by a pleasant atmosphere of pitch and leather which they had brought with them out of "the shop," they would as soon have thought of arraying themselves in ballet skirts as in a dress-coat: but yet they had this wholly inestimable saving grace that they were, as a race, extremely humourous, humourous in the best and two-edged fashion, highly capable themselves of humourous appreciation and invention and very powerful incentives to the exercise of the humourous quality in others. A good deal of all this we have lost with the coming of the professional who is capable, even in thought, much more in deed, of the swallow-tailed coat. It is a little difficult for humour to live in an atmosphere where men take themselves so very seriously as this historical tail-coat appears to signify. That the coat may be an incentive provoking the humour of the beholders is not impossible; that it can contain humour beneath its solemn folds is hard to credit.

These professional players of the older school, who were half players and half caddies, sometimes adopting the one trade and sometimes the other, according to the varying demand, were stuffed full of the sly "pawky" humour that is so characteristically Scottish. The actual things they said, their actual view of life, were distinctly humourous, and then there was an added element of humour in the strange aspect of the figures from whom these comments on men and manners, exhibited in playing the great game of golf, proceeded. They were shrewd critics both of the game which they professed, and of the game of life, which they only followed, and followed in unconventional ways and with unconventional views which were constantly administering piquant doses of pleased surprise to those who lived the life of convention and of the swallow-tailed coat. With all their lack of the qualities, which make for good citizenship, they had a gift of qualities far less common, which went very far to make amends.

Scarce one of the type is left. They were not shackled in the bonds of a conventional politeness. When asked by an employer how Mr. So-and-So played, one of the them is recorded to have replied, "Eh, him!" with a sour scorn emphasised by a hearty expectoration, "Why he canna play a dom; he's no muckle better than yerself." No doubt the last clause of the sentence was a serviceable one in the cause of truth and exact information, as inoiscating with greater precision than the first wide assertion of incompetence the quality of Mr. So-and-So as a golfer, but it was not the way in which the courtesy which goes with the tail-coat would decently drape the estimate.

BLIGHTING CRITICISM.

Now and again it was delightful to observe the poignant struggle in the breast of the professional adviser, between the desire to please, which was prompted by financial considerations of an enlightened egoism, and the inveterate candour of his kind. "Eh, but bet was a graune shottie!" is a charming comment, illustrative of a struggle of the kind resulting in a beautifully balanced compromise between the enthusiasm of the "Eh, but that was a grand shot"—so far the poor man has conquered, in the cause of civility, his natural tendency to tell the naked truth—but the tendency was too strong to be denied, at the end it must find some expression, so to the words of apparently delighted appreciation is added that nice little Scottish diminutive termination, reducing the magnificent dimensions suggested by the word "shot," which may mean one of Braid's best drives of three hundred yards, down to the little measure of a "shottie," which may send the ball, as I take it, about a hundred and fifty yards at its very best. It is a really precious phrase—so typical.

One other instance in point is worth quotation, not for the first time, be it said, but use does not seem to spoil its flavour. It was the comment of a St. Andrew's caddie observing the efforts of a tiro, who had learnt what very little he may have known from the late Mr. Gilbert G. Mitchell-Innes, an admirable player of an older school. "Ye'll hae learnt yer game aff Mr. Mitchell-Innes I'm thinkin," said the ancient caddie. "Yes, yes," said the novice with pleased eagerness, supposing that the sings of the master's hand were obvious in the execution of the pupil. But his pleasure was damped as quickly as remorselessly, with the further observation, "Eh, ye've verra little o' his style aboot ye."

For the severely blighting kind of criticism these ancient caddies had no equal. A charming flower of Scottish criticism has been culled—far more lately—not from a caddie, but from a spectator. The occasion was the celebrated Vardon and Park match of a few years back, and the scene North Berwick, where the first half of the historic match was played. The said spectator, after watching some twenty-seven holes in course of which some excellent putting by Park was his salvation again and again, at length saw a ball go in from right across the green—some five and twenty yards. When the applause that met this effort had subsided, this old fellow was overheard muttering to himself as he turned away; "the on'y *raisonable* putt I've seen the day," with a heavy accent on the adjective, so studiously chosen. This certainly is a gem of the first water, but it is not to be put into the same setting as the former anecdotes of the humour of the old Scottish caddies, for this good gentle man was guileless of all intent of humour.

A FIELD FOR IRISH HUMOUR.

It has been well said that the best humour always is unconscious, but it is just a little doubtful whether conscious intent does not enter essentially into the right definition of humour. Still, let us give this critic, with gratitude, such honour as is his due.

There is not the least doubt that we have been defrauded of what it was only just that we should expect in the very small contribution that Ireland seems to have made to golfing humour. When first Ireland acquired the blessing of an education in golf we had higher hopes. At first golf was limited to the North of Ireland, a land where we understood that the qualities which go towards good citizenship flourished rather at the expense of those qualities of humour which are the special possession of the South and West: therefore we held our souls in patience and waited. Golf spread, as golf has a way of spreading, and shortly held in its grip both South and West, as well as North and East. But yet the humour was not forthcoming, in anything like the abundant measure in which we had hoped to enjoy it.

When the Irish caddie takes hold of golf, as had said—then we shall see. The Irish caddie will have a good grip of golf by now, if he is ever going to; but still we do not "see," at least not much. He has given us no special gems, such as we had expected of him. Perhaps the game is too slowly moving and too serious to appeal strongly to the Celtic nature.

The old Scottish golfer complains even of the Englishman that he is not sufficiently serious in his manner of treating the game. "It seems to me my dear boy," said one of them to me, "that the game is losing solemnity," rolling the syllables of the four-jointed word in his mouth in a sonorous way that lent them any amount of added dignity. I could not deny the charge. But what would the feelings of this dear old man, now alas defunct, have been at the bare idea of a wild Irishman adressing himself to the game that should be solemn?

However we may answer that question with its awful suggestions, we have some right to complain that we have not yet had our great measure from the Irishman who has taken to golf. Hitherto we had been able to say of the Irishman and his humour, as was said of Virgil, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*, but this has not been true of him when he laid his hand to the golf club, I have to suspect, as I have said, that this is because with his hand he has not also laid his heart. And what a caddie the Irishman or even the Irish boy would make if he could but do himself justice in that calling. With him there could be none of that internal struggle between a courtesy that is as natural to him as it is unnatural to the Scot, and a devotion to the truth that is as little part of his natural equipment as it is a very essential part with the Scot. If ever we should bless the effects of the osculation of the Blarney stone we should be disposed to bless it in a caddie. Golf, as it appears, if it has lost its solemnity, has lost some of its choicest elements of humour therewith.

## EXCITING INCIDENT AT NOWHERE.

### Gallant Rescue.

LASCAR COURAGE VINDICATED.

[That a man who has guided hundreds, perhaps thousands, of ships and crews into safety should fall into the water and be hauled out, with a boat-hook through the expanse of his conduroys, may surely be regarded as the irony of fate—whether we consider the incident or merely the boat-hook.]

"Haul in your slack!" the Master cried;
"Avast!" and "Go ahead"!

As through his megaphone he roared
He roused the neighbouring dead;
The mermaids heard him down below
And also all around;
The ratlines rattled, bowlines bowled,
The anchor kissed the ground.

It was a Sunday afternoon,
Say five or half-past three,
The gallant harbour-master, Q,
Toss'd off a cup of tea
And then he saunter'd round the docks—
The docks which were his own—
He promenaded by himself
'Cos he looked best alone.

A steamer steamed within the gates
And roused that Master's ire,
But on the other Master's head
He heaped up coals of fire,
He berthed him up and left him snug,
Then started off for bed,
And thought on pillows, cider down,
To rest his weary head.

But ah, alas! and lack-a-day!
And also deary me!
What was before him—he ne'er dreamed
And couldn't even see.
A fate malignant tracked him down
And caused his feet to trip
And shot him headlong in the dock,
As though he'd been a ship.

He swam around, and on his back
His side and, some have said,
Did fancy strokes and sometimes plain
And then stood on his head.
The dogwatch cootas said him swim
And set up howl and yelp.
The Harbour Master floated on
And scorned to cry for help.

But soon a lascar spied his case.
And ran and got a pole.
A long pole with an iron spike,
A spike to make a hole.
He carried it upon his back
As swift his way he took
And soon at Master, floating there,
Was jabbing iron hook.

The Master seized it not, 'tis said,
But cried again "avast!"
He did n't want a jolly boat
Or spar or broken mast
So on he swam, though by this time
His boots and socks were wet,
And but for man's officiousness
He had been swiming yet.

Set on "a gallant rescue," he
(That lascar, all in blue),
Paused not to take his jacket off,
Or even half a shoe,
He didn't plunge into the deep
Pray, what he did, don't axe

Q. came above the water, with
That boat-hook through his slacks.

[So far I regret to say no attempt have been made to obtain a military decoration for the gallant lascar, but I propose to report the matter to the Port Trust also to the Standard Oil Company.]

DIBDIN II.

## WHERE KEATS DIED.

IT is to be hoped that no difficulty will be found in raising the necessary money to purchase the house in Rome in which Keats died, and to establish there in a permanent memorial, not only of Keats himself, but of Shelley, whose dust lies buried only a stone's throw away from his brother poet's grave, "in the capital of the vanished world"—as Shelley describes it in one of his glowing letters to Thomas Love Peacock. The movement has been set on foot by a group of British and American literary men, with the sanction of King Edward, the King of Italy, and President Roosevelt. A fund has been formed to receive subscriptions for the purchase price of the house, which is slightly over £4,000, and to enable the Committee to carry out the other objects of the scheme. These include the formation of a perpetual guardianship over the graves of the poets and their two companions, Severn and Trelawney, who are buried beside them, and to establish in the house itself a memorial library of Keats and Shelley, so that future visitors to Rome will find a place and facilities for a comprehensive study of both poets.

Keats left England in the month after his treasure volume of "Lamia and Other Poems," in 1820, sailing for Italy "as a soldier marches against a battery," with the forlorn hope of saving his life. The consuming passion for Fanny Brawne had been more than his frail body and sorely charged heart could bear, and poverty and disease had been fast laying hands on him. He was accompanied by his devoted friend, Joseph Severn, who had won the gold medal of the Royal Academy, and was about to start for Rome. On arriving at Naples the poet received a generously-worded letter from Shelley inviting him to Pisa, where he could ensure him every comfort and attention. Keats, however, preferred to go straight on to Rome, and here, in the following February with his hand clasped on a white cornelian—a farewell token from Fanny Brawne—he died in Severn's arms, with a "Thank God it has come" on his lips.

In one of those mental voyages into the past, which often precede death, Keats had told Severn that 'he thought the intensest pleasure he had received in life was in watching the growth of flowers': and another time, after lying a while still and peaceful, he said, 'I feel the flowers growing over me.' And there they do grow, even all the winter long—violets and daisies mingling with the fresh herbage and, in the words of Shelley, "making one in love with death, to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place.'"

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## AMERICA AND JAPAN.

### SEAL POACHERS KILLED AT ALASKA.

### Official American Explanation.

### AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The New York *Tribune* says that the Americans have killed five Japanese, who were illegally fishing at the Aleutian Islands. A revenue cutter arrived afterwards and captured twelve others. The reason, for the killing of five, is obscure.

America will express regret to the Japanese Ambassador for the summary treatment of poachers.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Bacon, the Acting Secretary of State, has sent to the United States' Ambassador at Tokio the substance of a despatch received from Mr. Sims, the American Official at Alaska. Mr. Bacon states that the purpose of sending the despatch is to give information such as the Government has of a regrettable incident, the news of which may reach Japan in a distorted form.

There is no intention, he says, of offering an apology or further regret than is contained in this despatch, as the State Department regards the Japanese fishermen as poachers if they were within the three mile limit, as Mr. Sims vouches they were

It appears that the Japanese raiders were caught skinning seals and refused to surrender to the special agent, Mr. Lempke, who ordered the patrol to fire.

## FRANCE AND TURKEY.

### Obstinacy of the Porte.

### FRENCH PROTESTS IGNORED.

### TROOPS ADVANCE ON OJANET.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

News received in Paris says that notwithstanding French protests a Turkish expedition has been stealing out of Tripoli, since the 7th July, with the object of occupying the Tripolitan hinterland and is expected to reach Ojanet in three months, but it is hoped the French will occupy Ojanet beforehand.

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

### Problems Ahead.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ANTI-JAPANESE CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

An article in the *Times* says that while praising the wisdom of the Japanese for not pressing the case against the Emperor of Korea, in connection with the anti-Japanese conspiracy, it warns them of the danger of treating the Koreans as a conquered people.

## THE CRAWLEY MOTOR SMASH.

### Report of the Inquest.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Coroner's verdict, in the Crawley motor 'bus accident is "accidental death," and that nobody was criminally responsible.

## THE GILRALTAR COMMAND.

### Admiral Goodrich Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Real Admiral Goodrich succeeds Rear Admiral Sir E. Chichester as Admiral Superintendent at Gibraltar.

## CHINESE LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### Question of the Poll Tax.

### AN APPEAL MADE.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The British Columbian salmon canners are petitioning for a reduction of the head tax on immigrant Chinese owing to the scarcity of labour.

## THE LIBERALS AND LORD MILNER.

### Echo of the Vote of Censure.

### THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SUPPORTERS.

### THE DANGERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Duke of Somerset has conveyed to Lord Milner an address of appreciation of his services in South Africa signed by 370,000 adult males.

Lord Milner, in replying, said personal annoyances did not affect him as much as the trials and dangers to which South Africa is again exposed.

## CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Kent has beaten Sussex by an innings and 131 runs.

Somerset has beaten Middlesex by ten wickets.

Hants has beaten Derby by 160 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire by 107 runs.

Leicester has beaten the West Indians by 24 runs.

The matches between Warwick and Worcester and Surrey and Notts were drawn.

## HARVARD AND CAMBRIDGE.

### The Coming Race on the Thames.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Harvard and Cambridge crews are practising on the Upper Thames for a race on the 8th September, from Putney to Mortlake.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The death is announced of General William Cafe.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## VICTORY.

### Epoch Making Legal Decision.

### RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

### LIBERAL JUBILATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The greatest importance is attached to the Judgment of the Court of Appeal that the Education Act of 1902 does not oblige the local authorities to pay teachers for religious instruction not provided in the schools.

The Passive Resisters declare that their compaign has been fully justified.

The Liberal papers say that it does not matter much now what the Lords do with the Education Bill.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

### Two Large Increases.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The British Imports for July show an increase of £3,867,836 and the Exports an increase of £5,621,911.

## NEW ST. MARK'S CHURCH BANGALORE.

### Opened by the Bishop of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 9.

St. Mark's Church, the chief Military Church in the station which, after enlargement three and a half years ago, met with a disaster, the tower falling in, was restored recently and opened by the Lord Bishop of Madras, Dr. Whitehead, this morning. The Bishop was celebrant and holy eucharist was administered, all the clery in the station being present; a new baptismal font, the gift of Sunday School children, was consecrated this evening a large congregation including almost every Christian in Bangalore being present. The Bishop held the opening service, a special choir assisted by a String Band of the Essex Regiment rendered all beautiful, rendering special music, and great grandeur pervaded throughout.

The service commenced with a procession, a full choir following with clergymen Reverend F. Nuttle, Chaplain of the Church, Reverends Barry, Heycock, Foley, Wait, Molesworth, Moldring, Lowsley, Flynn, Paranjoti, Dansing, the Bishops and his Chaplain, the Reverend Sharp. The hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung, then a choral evensong, Lesson, I Kings ch. VIII 22 and 30 verses, Psalms 48 and 84 Mander's "Magnificat" The lesson was read by Reverend Barry, followed by Sullivan's Anthem "I will sing of Thy power, Oh, God," prayers, and the hymn "When morning gilds the Sky."

The Bishop preached a short and eloquent sermon taking his text from the 103rd Psalm verse 2: "Praise the Lord, oh, my soul and forget not all His benefits." The Bishop traced the history of the Church from the time of its enlargement the disaster to the tower, its present restoration into the beautiful church. Referring to the sympathy of Government, he pointed out the religious spirit that actuates the British Government as a mark of Christian Governmeut, and urged all the people to be thankful for such a beautiful place for the worship of God. The impressive service closed with singing of Maunder's "Te Deum" and the Benediction by the Bishop.

The Church, as improved, is capable of accommodating 500 worshippers. A new organ is shortly expected from Calcutta. The Bishop left for Madras to-night whence he will sail on long leave to England.

## THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

### Conviction Quashed on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

At the High Court to-day Justices Mitter and Holmwood delivered a lengthy judgment in what is known as the Darjeeling murder case, in which one Dhurrum Singh had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Darjeeling of the murder of Mr. Goss, Manager, Phoopsaring Tea Estate, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships went minutely into the case and in conclusion said that the prosecution against Dhurram Singh was commenced on the discovery of materials and other circumstances on which his conviction was based. These circumstances though present before the Investigation Officer for more than a week, not only did not suggest any ground for his prosecution but did not even raise a case of strong suspicion against him. They were in themselves not incompatible with the innocence of the accused. Their Lordships could not therefore agree with the Sessions Judge in the view he had taken of the guilt of Dhurram Singh and differing from the Sessions Judge they allowed the appeal and directed that Dhurram Singh be discharged.

## VACCINATION IN POONA.

### Glycerinated Vaccine Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST, 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Poona City Municipality it was unanimously resolved to adopt the proposal of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to gradually introduce vaccination with glycerinated vaccine in place of the old system of operating directly from the calf and from the human subject. The Depnty Commissioner in his communications adds that each Municipality will save 50 per cent on the present cost of animal vaccination by the new process.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

### Vigorous Measures Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST 9.

Plague is steadily increasing in Poona City. To-day's returns show 24 attacks and 24 deaths, and total mortality 39. The City Municipality are adopting vigorous measures to stamp out the epidemic.

## LATE COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.

### Marine Court Enquiry.

### CHIEF OFFICER CHARGED WITH MISCONDUCT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The Marine Court, appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the collision which occurred in Sankrail Reach in the River Hooghly on 19th July between steam tug Hooghly and sailing ship Erne, framed a charge against Robert Ashley Lovell, the Chief Officer of the "Hooghly" of misconduct in that he disobeyed the orders of the Captain. The Court fixed the 29th for the trial.

## ROYALTY IN A MOTOR SMASH.

### NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

### TWO CARS WRECKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A Special Telegram to the *Englishman* dated London, August 8 says:—The Duke of Connaught, whilst motoring from Monmouth collided with another motor-car.

The Duke was severely shaken and the motor-cars were completely smashed up.

## STRIKE ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

### Large Dismissal of Staff.

### APPLICATION TO THE RAILWAY BOARD FOR REDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

From inquiries made, it appears that some 117 of the strikers on the East India Railway received notice of dismissal, the day before yesterday, from the General Traffic Manager, who had previously sent notices to some 121 men, thus making a total of about 238 dismissals up to date. It is understood that some of the ringleaders are now in telegraphic correspondence with the Railway Board, with the object of bringing about a peaceful settlement. A prepaid telegraphic message was despatched to the Railway Board at Simla the day before yesterday, on behalf of the strikers to inform the Board that the strikers are ready to resume work if they are all taken back in a body.

By the revised Circular some twenty-eighth or thirty of their grievances have been redressed, and they are now partly satisfied with the concessions granted them. The reply to the message is being awaited. Mr. Dring is now travelling up the line and intends to go as far as Asansol.

A rumour is afloat that the state of affairs in the Asansol District is not very satisfactory and that the men there are assuming a threatening attitude.

## CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

### Measures Taken to Protect the Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 8.

Cholera seems to be making steady headway in Secunderabad and the District. According to the official figures of this morning there have been 219 cases reported and 100 deaths since June 20th in Secunderabad which includes Trimulgherry, Bolarum, and Bowen Pullay Garrisons. The close proximity of the troops to the native quarters and the affected areas is giving rise to some anxiety and already the 96th Berar Infantry and the 61st Pioneers have gone into Camp whilst a suspicious case is reported from the Manchester Regiment.

The St. Anne's Convent Schools have been closed and two orphans have been lodged in an isolation shed several of which have been recently erected and inspected by the British Resident.

Many medical men believe that the epidemic is wrongly described as cholera and is more akin to dysentery accompanied with vomiting. However, medical resources are severely taxed and extra outside aid has been applied for.

### DEATH OF MRS. FINGLASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 9.

Cholera was answerable for the death of Mrs. Finglas at Chudderghat last night. The deceased lady was the wife of Captain Finglas of His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops. Both Captain and Mrs. Finglas were very popular in Chudderghat, where the deepest sympathy is felt at the sad event.

## THE SIMLA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### The Viceroy Accepts its Colonelcy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The Officer Commanding the Simla Volunteers has much gratification in announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps, as a special case.

The Officer Commanding feels sure that Every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and Volunteer will strive to his utmost to increase the efficiency of the Corps, in recognition of the honour done to it by His Excellency's acceptance of this position.

## PLAGUE RETURNS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The reported Plague seizures and deaths in India for the week ending August 4th are 988 and 738 respectively, which numbers are higher than those for the previous week. Deaths number 351 in the Bombay Presidency; 8 in the Madras Presidency; 30 in Bengal; 36 in Upper Burma; 225 in Burma; 4 in Eastern Bengal; 10 in the Central Provinces; 65 in Mysore; 8 in Central India, and 1 in Rajputana. There were no deaths in the Punjab.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The Wireless Telegraph Traffic disposed of during July 1906 at the Saugor Island was as follows:—

Sent from and received at Saugor Island—

199 messages containing 1903 words:

Of these 50 messages containing 855 words were classed "Private" and 128 messages containing 576 words were Shipping Reports.

The above total represents the traffic disposed of during 14 days only, as the Pilot steam vessel "Fraser" was in Calcutta from the 1st to the 17th of July 1906.

There were no interruptions to communication on the circuit in question during the 14 days the "Fraser" was at the Sandheads in July 1906, but communication was imperfect on four of these days owing to atmospheric disturbances.

## NIZAM'S MINISTER'S HEALTH.

### Fully Recovered from Recent Illness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, August 9.

The Minister contracted malarial fever, a fortnight ago, at Moulali, and returned to the City last week all right. Since Tuesday, though he never was seriously ill, Dr. Abdul Hussain attends on him. Alms of gold, silver, grains are freely distributed. The worst rumour was however widely circulated throughout yesterday, probably by mischief makers. The Minister is not only quite healthy but has begun exercising his full powers which he was prevented from doing till now.

## SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

### THE "BENGALEE" UTTERS THREATS.

### SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

### EUROPEANS INTIMIDATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The *Bengalee* published a threatening Editorial Note this morning, in which it says that "if the Anglo-Indian Community of Calcutta be so ill-advised as to hold a demonstration in honour of Sir B. Fuller, then the Indian Community will look upon such a demonstration as a challenge and will most certainly hold a counter-demonstration. The Indian Community has so far exercised admirable self-restraint, and has abstained from making the resignation of Sir B. Fuller a subject for popular demonstrations, but, if the Anglo-Indian Community throws down the gauntlet, they will not be slow to take it up."

The self-restraint of the Indian Community is shown in its own pages to-day where, it relates that, at various meetings in the mofussil to celebrate what they call Partition Day, there was great rejoicing at Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

### FURTHER LIGHT ON THE SCHOOLBOY ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

The *Pioneer* has been able to obtain the following brief statements of facts in regard to the School Discipline Cases which were the immediate cause of Sir B. Fuller's resignation. It appears that, after the Partition and subsequent to the issue of Circulars in Bengal and in the new Provinces restraining school boys from taking part in political agitations, shop picketting and violent boycotting in public places, the boys of two schools in Sirajganj distinguished themselves by organised agitation and violence of this nature. They were repeatedly warned by the Sub-Divisional Officer without any effect, and, in November last, two serious cases occurred. The first was a raid upon some carts conveying English cloths to the bazaar by a band of school boys picketted for the purpose. The carts were overturned and the bales thrown out on the road. Later in the day, a large number of boys assembled on the main road to attack an English gentleman, the Manager of the Bank of Bengal, when out driving. They pelted him with bricks and struck at him with *lathis* and he had to drive off as fast as he could to save himself. These cases were enquired into by the Sub-Divisional Officer and subsequently by the Commissioner himself, and the guilt of the boys of the schools fully established, while many cases of oppression by them, in the course of their boycotting and picketting, were brought to light. Incidentally, warning was given of spasmodic oppression of the Mahomedan community—Mahomedan boys being ill-treated in these schools and bullied by the Masters and boys for not joining in the agitation, of which they and their fathers did not approve.

The Lieutenant-Governor thought it desirable, before proceeding further, that the action of the school boys and masters should be enquired into by an Officer of the Education Department and the Inspector of the Schools. An Indian gentleman, Mr. P. Chatterjee, was accordingly asked to report. Mr. Chatterjee's report fully bore out previous accounts of the pernicious nature of the agitation by the boys, and showed how he had been prevented by a conspiracy of silence on the part of the boys and masters alike from discovering the culprits in the assault on the Bank Manager.

After full consideration the Lieutenant-Governor rejected the proposals made to him to quarter a Police force in the town to suppress the lawlessness of the agitators and decided that it would be sufficient to recommend the punishment of the schools by the University in an orthodox way. A communication was accordingly sent to the Syndicate in February last (which has not, up to this date, been disposed of by that body), recommending that the recognition hitherto extended by the University to these schools should be withdrawn. The facts of the case were fully stated and it was further explained that in order that the general interests of education in Sirajganj might not suffer, an efficient High School would be established there by the Government.

Later on, in May last, the Lieutenant-Governor was approached indirectly by the people of Sirajganj and asked whether he would reconsider the case and withdraw his recommendation.

His Honor caused a reply to be sent saying that before he could reconsider the question, the actual culprits in the two street rows must be fined, and that he must be approached in a properly authenticated memorial asking for forgiveness.

The Committee of the chiefs of the schools at first agreed, but subsequently, under pressure from the Calcutta agitators, withdrew their acceptance of these terms.

It would appear that the Government of India have called upon the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw his recommendation to the University and have pressed the demand against his respectful refusal to do so. It is well-known that pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam before, pressure which greatly added to the difficulties which that Government had to face, and Sir Bampfylde Fuller determined to stand up in this case against interference which would have deprived him of every vestige of authority.

## DISTURBANCES IN THE MALAKAND STATE.

### The Khan of Dir's Disagreement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9

Reports from Malakand state that the Khan of Dir, who, since the agreement recently made at Chakdara, has committed many acts displeasing to the tribes under him, has recently, as a result of a quarrel with the Khans of Robat and Bargholi, moved his forces against these Khans which is an infringement of his recent agreement, and has much offended the tribes in the neighbourhood.

Information received at Simla on the 5th and 6th instant, stated that Badshah Khan had captured Birun, and was investing Bargholi and Robat. A later report stated that hostilities had ceased for a moment, as Badshah Khan, who has arrived at Robat, has consented to listen to representations of the Bainda Khel Jirga on behalf of the Khan of Robat. Reports have also been received at Simla of dissensions between the Nawab of Nawagai and and his son Abdulla Khan.

A number of Mamuds are said to have entered into Nawagai in support of the latter, who had also enlisted the sympathies of the Khan of Khar and of Miangul Jan, the brother of the Khan of Dir.

## AMIR'S TOUR CONCLUDED.

### Return to the Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

The Amir returned to Kabul on the 26th of July, after a tour in Jablus, Sirag, Ghurbaud, Bakhras, etc.

## RELIEF CAVALRY MOVEMENTS.

### Western Command.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST. 9.

The cancelling of certain Cavalry movements in relief in the Western Command, during the ensuing cold weather, means that Mhow is not yet ready to receive more mounted troops. A considerable extension and improvement of the water-supply will be necessary, and until these are carried out, the Saugor Cantonment will apparently be maintained.

## RAINFALL IN SIMLA.

### Slips on the Simla Tonga Road.

### DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 9.

The Rainfall in Simla up to 8 a.m. on the 8th of August was 15¾ inches above the normal for the period from 1st of May up to date and the total fall for the year up to date, amounts to 65.42 inches. The average rainfall for the whole year amounting to 63·59 inches.

Owing to numerous slips on the tonga road, the Foreign Mails were despatched to-day at 1 p. m. instead of at 3 p. m.

### A MORE FAVOURABLE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The Agent of the Kalka-Simla Line has returned to Simla and reports as follows:—

Last night the whole of the Line was cleared of slips, except at Jutogh. Sunken banks were lifted and the train ran up to Jutogh, where a heavy slip blocked progress. This was the only one left and with good weather, another day, would have seen the line cleared through. Two days of good weather would see the train running as usual. All the tunnels and bridges are in good order, and though various retaining and breast walls have given way, it has, in all cases, been found possible to slightly alter the line and do without them. A great thing is that, so far, nothing has happened that is likely to block the traffic for more than two days after this unusual rainfall ceases.

## E. B. RAILWAY BREACHES.

### TEMPORARY RAILS LAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The Eastern Bengal Railway having been authorised have laid temporary rails diverting from the Main Line over various breaches, and since Wednesday evening passengers are travelling up to, and down from, Darjeeling without any transhipment.

## THE END OF A CHARLATAN.

### Burned Alive in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 9.

A most sensational case was heard in the recent Criminal Sessions of Ganjam. In it several men were charged with the murder of a man whom they had suspected of a being a sorcerer. He had associated with *Sanyasis* and learned magic and had evidently played on the fears and superstitious beliefs of the ignorant villagers till they all believed he could encompass the death of his enemies and that he had actually conjured up a cholera epidemic in the village and let loose *Masani Chendi* or the "Goddess of the Burning Ground." They lured him to the cremation of one of the villagers who had succumbed to cholera, and as they all sat round the funeral pyre drinking arrack, as is the custom here, they suddenly attacked him, wounded him on the neck and, dragging his body on to the burning pile, cremated it then and there. The chief actors in this village tragedy were sentenced to transportation for life and others to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

## THE SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

### The Hon'ble Mr. Baker to be President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

It seems likely that the Simla Improvements Committee will come into existence shortly though the scope of their enquiry is still uncertain, and may or may not include questions of the administration of Simla. It is settled that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker will be the President and it is probable that the number of the members first proposed will be reduced and the Committee limited to five. No kind of a programme has yet been drawn up. The names now mentioned, but not definitely approved, are—Mr. Baker, President, Sir Louis Dane, Mr. H. Risley, Major Douglas, Mr. Ducane Smithe, and a Secretary selected by the Punjab.

## MADRAS PRISON INSPECTORSHIP.

### The New Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

With regard to the Inspector-Generalship of Prisons, Madras, and the passing over of Mr. Gadsden in favour of an Indian Medical Staff Officer from the Punjab, it would appear that the Government of India promulgated an Order some years ago that such appointments should invariably be held in future by Medical Officers.

The Government of Madras represented the claims of Mr. Gadsden, but the decision of the Supreme Government was irrevocable and, as the Government of Madras had no suitable Indian Medical Staff Officer available, Major Macnamara was appointed from the Punjab.

## MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

### Names of Text-Books.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 9.

For the Mysore Civil Service Examination next November the following books have been selected:—"Chatham" by F. Harrison, Publishers MacMillan & Co. "Rero" by Stephen Philips, Publishers MacMillan & Co, "From a College window" by A. C. Benson, Publishers Smith Elder.

## RAT DESTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.

### Good Results in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 9.

An official report shows the system of rat destruction has been very effective in Mysore City, whereas in this station some dissatisfaction has been expressed because the results are not deemed adequate in view of the expenditure involved. The Mysore City scheme began in July last year and since then the city has been practically free from plague, only seven cases occurred against 1,244 the previous year.

## THE BENGAL SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.

### Chamber's Application for Postponement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have asked the Government of Bengal to extend the time for the consideration of the proposed Rules under the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act, 1905.

## NEWS FROM MR. CALVERT AWAITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

No further news has been received of Mr. Calvert, C. S., who should have reached Gartok by now.

(Other Telegrams will be found on page 6.)

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

### GENERAL MEETING.

### Mr. Shapurji Broacha on the Bank's Proceedings.

### THE SINS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Thirty-ninth Ordinary General meeting of the Directors and shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday afternoon, at which the report for the half year ended June 30th 1906 was presented and certain directorial elections made. The President, Mr. H. Courtenay Wright was in the Chair; and among the directors present were the Vice-President Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr. William Greaves, Mr. David Gubbay and Mr. John Black. The report, which has already appeared in these pages, having been read, the Chairman addressed the meeting.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Moving the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, Mr. Wright said:—

GENTLEMEN,—As you will see by the Report, there has been a strong demand for money during the past year and the rate of interest has been high. We declare a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. and have carried Rs. 3,00,000 to reserve, Rs. 1,00,000 to the fund for losses, Rs. 25,000 to dead stock account, and Rs. 65,000 on account of the Pension Fund and Bonus to staff.

In dividing [illegible], as we have done, we have been guided by the policy pursued for many years of paying a good dividend and adding to our Reserve Fund. You are aware that the duty of declaring the dividend is laid upon the Directors by the Presidency Banks Act, and we feel sure that we are consulting the best interests of the Shareholders, most of whom are *bona-fide* investors, in pursuing the course of strengthening our Reserves and maintaining the value of their investment by steady dividends. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum bears comparison with dividends paid by most Eastern Banks; and though some Shareholders have been good enough to suggest that we should pay larger dividends, others have taken a different view and have suggested that we should pay smaller dividends and add more to the Reserve Fund. You must bear in mind that our business is increasing and the gradual increase in our Reserve Fund provides additional capital, which seems to us a very important consideration. There have been complaints on other occasions that the Directors have accumulated an unnecessary large Reserve even when we had only Rs. 25 lacs in this fund. If the Directors had listened to those who then urged that they should pay larger dividends, we should now be in the position of either being obliged to increase our capital or restrict our business. It may be said that there is a great difference between Rs. 25 lacs and the present amount. To this, I would reply that it is more to the interests of the Shareholders that more capital should be provided by additions to the Reserve Fund from the profits, than that the profits should all be divided, in which case fresh capital would almost certainly have to be provided sooner or later. It has been remarked that in the case of other Banks, additions to Reserves were rendered necessary owing to the number of Branches opened. I venture to say that, in my opinion, this is not a correct way to look at the matter, and that the question should be looked at more from the point of view of the Capital and Reserves in relation to Working Capital, rather than to the number of Branches. The sum of Rs. 1 lac which we have carried to the Fund for losses is intended as a provision for contingencies. At last year's General Meeting my predecessor stated that the sum of Rs. 4 lacs, credited to the Fund during the preceding year, remained intact, and the sum now added will bring the total to Rs. 5 lacs. Against this there are a few irregular accounts in process of liquidation, but the ultimate loss is not expected to exceed Rs. 50,000 at the outside. With regard to the small sum carried to Premises Account, I have to say that we have lately erected new buildings at Ahmedabad and Akola, and made various alterations and improvements in the Head Office premises with a view of facilitating business, and we have also provided increased Fire Proof Safe accommodation and introduced Electric Lifts and Fans, etc. I need scarcely say that the value of the Bank's property here and at those Branches where we have property of our own is much in excess of the value shown in the Balance Sheet which accompanies the report, but it is sound policy to keep the value in the Books low. I trust that no Shareholder will consider that the Directors have been unduly generous in voting Rs. 65,000 as a bonus to the staff to the Pension Fund. The Bank is fortunate in possessing an efficient and hardworking staff, and there is no other Bank in India, and few elsewhere, in which the cost of the Establishment is so low, in proportion to the profits earned. It is the duty of the Directors to provide for the remuneration of the staff and pensions, and they feel that it is only right and proper that a prosperous institution like the Bank should look after the welfare of the staff and make provision for them when they retire. I should like to take the opportunity of saying that our Branches have worked in a most satisfactory manner during the past half-year and have contributed materially to our profits. We regret that it has been finally decided that the Presidency Banks should not be permitted to borrow money in London. The particulars mentioned in the report indicate the alterations in the Presidency Banks Act likely to be made as the result of the negotiations which have been in progress for several years past.

### RECENT CRITICISM.

There has recently been a good deal of criticism of the Bank in the papers, and I think that it is well that I should reply briefly to these criticisms. The two chief complaints have been:—(1) that the Bank has at times refused to advance on Government Paper, especially in December last; (2) that the Bank gives undue preference to the investment of its funds in the purchase of Bills. With regard to the first point, I would say that the Bank did not stop lending against Government Paper in December last, though every loan was not granted. I must decline to enter into the reasons why particular loans were not given, as it is contrary to all banking usage to discuss publicly any individual transaction, or to give reasons why particular business was refused, but will content myself by saying that the particular loans referred to were in the opinion of the Secretary and the Directors, refused for good and sufficient reasons. We have been told that "that the Finance Minister has given the Presidency Banks to understand that, in time of stringency or stress, the Government are prepared to advance them all the money they require against the lodgement of Goverment Paper, and with a condition precedent that they make no profit out of it." To the best of our knowledge and belief, no such undertaking exists. The refusal of these loans is said to have been directed against the Stock Exchange, and we have been told of the consequences which would ensue if such loans were refused by the Banks of England or France in the London or Paris markets. We have to work under very different conditions. In London, the Bank of England is able to lend very largely, and frequently does so without danger of its Cash Reserves being depleted. In Paris, the Bank of France has a highly effective and expansive Note Issue, by means of which it is able to meet large demands for accommodation without loss of cash. In Bombay, we must be prepared for cash withdrawals whenever we lend or discount, for we have no Note Issue wherewith to meet sudden or unexpected demands, and we are still denied access to the London market as mentioned in the report. There is, too, no certainty that the Government Treasury balances will be made available.

### BANKS AND GOVERNMENT PAPER.

I need not say that we are prepared to lend money against Government Paper, and it is a matter of common knowledge that we do lend largely on this Security and some of our regular customers are members of the Stock Exchange. We, however, hold that our duty lies chiefly in the direction of assisting trade, and we are not prepared to withhold money required for trade purposes in order that occasional assistance may be given to Operators in Government Paper, who appear to expect that we shall assist them at all times regardless of the position of our Balances, and, if necessary, at the expense of our regular constituents. We do not think that the large Operators in Government Paper realise that the resources of our market are limited, and it would be well if this fact were more appreciated than it is. The operations in Government Paper have at times assumed large and undue proportions in relation to the available resources of the market, and previous experience has led us to be wary of financing these large operations, which lead, as they have done in the past, to the embarrassment of the money market and of trade. I think Government are also at one with us in this matter, for they intimated, in reply to a memorial submitted in 1901, that "under no circumstances would it be their (Government's) duty to encourage pure speculation in Government Securities." I would venture to ask our friends in the Stock Exchange to bear in mind that the resources of the market are limited, and not to depend too much on the assistance of the Bank in their transactions, which cannot always be given, having regard to the limitations I have spoken of and to our duty to trade in general. I take this opportunity to invite the co-operation of our Banking neighbours to endeavour to keep the operations in Government Paper within reasonable limits whenever they show a tendency to run to excess. I would briefly allude to an allegation that the Bank sheltered itself behind the Bank of Bengal in 1901, on being asked by the Finance Minister why it refused to lend against Government Paper. The reply is that no such letter was received.

### THE BANK'S BILL PORTFOLIO.

I would next refer to the second point and to the criticism which has been made of the Bank's Bill Portfolio. It is alleged that our Bills are unrediscountable in any market in India, while by way of contrast the Bills which the Bank of England discounts are said to be rediscountable at a moment's notice. It is hardly necessary for me to say that neither the Bank of England, nor the Bank of Bombay, are in the habit of discounting their Bills. As a comparison has been made, I may take this opportunity of saying that there is this important similarity between our Bills and those of the Bank of England, *i.e.*, that they are susceptible to every movement of the rate of discount. For some weeks before and after attention was drawn to the amount of Bills Discounted and Purchased, the Bank's Weekly Statement showed an almost continuous decline in the total of Bills. This did not occur from any dearth of Bills in the market, to begin with at any rate, but from the simple fact that rates of discount at many other centres were lower than the condition of the local market warranted and the Bills found their way into the cheapest market. If, then, this Bank, like the Bank of England, does not rediscount its Bills, it can also, like the Bank of England, repel or attract Bills through its rate of discount. It is further alleged that our Bills have no other tangible security behind them than two signatures. As a matter of fact, many of our Bills carry numerous endorsements, and we have very good reason for knowing that they are invariably backed by substantial security. The business of the Bank is to assist trade as much as possible, and I venture to say that our Bills, which bear the endorsements of Shroffs and others, are safe, and that we hold that trading classes here with whom we deal are as honest and trustworthy as similar classes anywhere. And, after all, the chief test of this business is in the results; for, compared with our turn-over, the losses incurred in Bills have been absolutely infinitesimal over a long series of years.

### LIQUID ASSETS.

I quite agree that, as the Bank is the custodian of Government Balances and the floating balances of the Presidency, its Assets ought to be correspondingly liquid; and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that the average for the past year of the daily percentage of Cash *plus* Investments in Government and other Authorised Public Securities, to all Call-money, including Savings' Bank's Depcsits is 87 per cent., which, I think, shows a highly liquid position. With regard to the recent complaints in the newspapers, I have to say that the Public Debt Department of the Bank has of late been paying interest on Securities more expeditiously than ever before.

We are moving in the matter of the complaints which relate to objections connected with endorsements, which are, we think, mostly well founded. I may mention, however, that the Regulations to which exception has been taken are not of our making.

Before proposing the adoption of the Report, I should like to say how much the Shareholders are indebted to the Secretary and Treasurer and the Staff for the careful manner in which they have performed their duties. It is largely owing to their exertions that we are able to place such a satisfactory result before you.

Mr. Shapurji Broacha followed with a few remarks on the procedure of the Bank.

### MR. SHAPURJI B. BROACHA'S REMARKS.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—I wish to say a few words regarding that part of your speech addressed to the share-holders in vindication of the policy of the Bank of Bombay against strictures made in another place. While admitting the conscious sincerity of the defence, although we are given no reasons or extenuating circumstances why advances were refused on Government Paper to two Banks when there was no scarcity of money at the Bank of Bombay, than a surmise of the wilful and capricious powers of the Bank which is so highly placed on the finances of this Presidency that its fairness and judgment should carry no idea of suspicion—you will excuse me, Sir, when I say that the defence sounded like the excuse of the married woman who had gone astray. To say that her husband keeps his company away from home is no defence for the betrayal of her marriage vows. Similarly, to say that the borrowers on Government Paper frequently resort elsewhere, and that their visits to the Bank are occasional and that therefore the Bank is not bound to keep money for them, is no defence for breaking in spirit the Rules and Regulations for the conduct of the Bank established by Law. That the borrowers seldom resort to the Bank of Bombay is not singular It is the fate of all State institutions.

### THE VALUE OF LONDON.

You will often come across in economic papers, at the interval of every six or eight weeks, such paragraphs as.—"As a result of the scarcity caused by these various factors, it was found necessary to have recourse to the Bank of England." Or again—"The curtailment of supplies having been accentuated by the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement, the market found it necessary to resort to the Bank of England, and that institution did a large business in loans and short Bills." But the abstention of the borrowers does not induce that institution to lock up its cash in less liquid securities, although the supply of first-class Bills in the London market is unlimited. All State institutions for the privilege of the enjoyment of the public and private deposits without interest, carry a corresponding liability of keeping their assets more in cash and liquid securities; otherwise where would be the fairness and equity of the Government in patronizing one institution only to the detriment of other Banks which are, perhaps, rendering greater services to the commeree and industries of the country? The Bank of Bombay is a quasi-State Bank, established under the sanctiou of the Government, and its business is governed by a special Act of Legislation. Its chief business is to lend on Trustees' securities and other liquid and tangible securities. Its other business, which is of a permissible character, is to discount Bills and Promissory Notes. The whole onus and responsibility of the other business is left on the shoulders of the Directors. The Directors are made morally, if not personally, liable for these advances. They have to make their own bye-laws; to inscribe, to scrutinize, and to revise the amount to be granted to each individual jointly with other individual or individuals unconnected in businesses; and, to emphasise their responsibility, the Government by law does not allow an advance to any individual—however high he may stand in commerce or finance—an advance of more than Rs. 2,000. It is to the neglect of these bye-laws and the scrutiny that the first Bank of Bombay owed its

### FAILURE AND LIQUIDATION.

I am one of the few survivors who has a vivid recollection of that awful catastrophe. The first Bank of Bombay failed not so much

able to take care of themselves. When he spoke of the enormous extent of the speculation in Government Paper, he was wrong. If I know nothing, I know what constitutes enormous speculations; and the speculation since 1901 is in very moderate proportions. If there is any gambling, it is with equal chances, while the Bank of Bombay gambles with loaded dice with a fore-knowledge of the ebbing and flowing tide of the money market, and it buys and sells independent of the intrinsic value of the security. The enterprises and the industry of the country can do without the Bank of Bombay, but not without the Stock Exchange. In floating loans Government can do without the Bank of Bombay, but not without the Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange, carrying a crore of paper hedged by forward sales, do you call it large in a Presidency like Bombay? And without it how could the business be carried on, for investors and sellers at a turn of the market. In this, Mr. Chairman, you were neither fair to the Banks nor to the Stock Exchange.

At this point a Mr. Suleiman Soonji, the happy owner of one share, made a scathing attack on the Bank, in which he averred that the Bank had contravened the Presidency Banks Act by lending sums exceeding six lakhs. He stated that Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, the Bank's vice-president and a director, had been lent a sum of no less than sixteen lakhs.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

In reply to criticisms of Mr. Broacha, the Chairman remarked that it was not the first time they had had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Shapurji at their meetings, and he was therefore sorry that the policy of the Bank did not meet with his approval. A good time ago, in 1888 or 1889 Mr. Broacha was good enough to express his strong approval of the policy of the directors with regard to the bills which they discounted. However, he could well understand that his remarks would receive the careful attention of the directors. With regard to the attack made by Mr. Suleiman Soonji his charges against the directors were extremely serious. He (the Chairman) did not think he could have studied the Presidency Banks Act very carefully, or the Bye-laws either. For example, he said the Bank had lent money for twelve months certain to a great many people. Now his answer to that was that that was not a fact, and that the Bank had kept within the letter of the Act and lent money for three months only. As regards Mr. Soonji's statement that the Bank lent money against property he (the Chairman) could only say that they did not do so. And then, with regard to the Bank's transactions with one of its directors, he could only say that, as stated in his report, they utterly declined to discuss in public the particulars of any transaction with a shareholder or a bank. As to the Mr. Soonji's statements that the directors took part in the discussion of loans which were to be made to themselves, he (the Chairman) could only tell them that the rule as to the directors taking no part in discussions relating to loans to themselves was most strictly observed and as to Mr. Soonji's remarks as to the accounts not being prepared according to the Bye-laws, he (the chairman) could only say that the present form in which they were presented was found to be the most convenient, and had a sanction almost of antiquity. For many years the report had been presented before the shareholders in its present form, and although it might not comply strictly with the Bye-laws it had this advantage: that it gave the shareholders a very careful account of the affairs of the Bank and he (the Chairman) thought the shareholders generally were thankful to them for not complying absolutely with the letter of the Bye-laws as laid down. With regard to the item which one shareholder had searched for in vain he could point out that that came into the report under the heading of sundries—an amount over 25 lakhs. He (the Chairman) could only say that the directors were particularly careful to see that the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act were not exceeded.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, upon whom Mr. Soonji had made an attack, then excitedly replied to that, saying that Mr. Soonji had come there not to assist in the affairs of the Bank, but simply in order to air his private grievances against him (Mr. Habibhoy). He had no vote in the affairs of the Bank, but two or three months ago had purchased a share in the Bank in order to be able to come there and vent his personal chagrin. He (Mr. Soonji) had no voice in the affairs of the Bank, and what he had said was utterly false.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy and carried: "That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last and the directors' report now laid before the meeting are hereby approved and adopted."

It was proposed by Mr. Arieshir Eduji Davar and seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee. "That Mr. Courtenay Wright and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy be re-elected Directors." This also was carried.

The Chairman said.—Before we proceed to the election of Auditors I desire to inform the meeting that during the recent negotiations with Government on the subject of the amendment of the Bank Act, Government raised the question as to the desirability of the Bank's Accounts being audited by Chartered Accountants, and although Government did not press the matter, and do not, we understand, intend to alter the Section of the Act relating to Auditors, we think it well to suggest that it would be more satisfactory to Government and to the Shareholders generally if the Audit were entrusted to Chartered Accountants.

It was therefore proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Damania and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Gadiali "That Mr. William Bullock be re-elected Auditor and that the sum of Rs. 1,000 be fixed as his remuneration for each audit." This was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mahimwala and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee Engineer "That Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Ardeshir Dalal be elected Auditor in the room of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Bettiwalla resigned, and that the sum of Rs. 1,000 be fixed as his remuneration for his audit."

It was proposed by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee and seconded by Mr. Jivandas Pitamber "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Directors and Officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding was proposed by Mr. James Buckley and carried unanimously. This terminated the proceedings.

## THE FUTURE OF THE SECUNCERABAD DIVISION

### Still Undecided.

LAHORE, AUGUST 9.

The question of the future of the Secunderabad Division, when General Egerton succeeds to the Northern Command in October next, is not yet settled. The final sanction of the Secretary of State is still to be obtained. The original idea was that it should come under the Eastern Command, but it is possible that it may be transferred to the Western Command.

The statement in Madras papers that it is intended to muster out and reconstitute the 77th and 78th Moplah Rifles is without foundation. Moplah enlistment is still in its experimental stage, no doubt, but there is no present intention to interfere.

## THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The following is the Programme of the Chitral Reliefs to be carried out during 1906:—

Relieving Troops—1st section, No. 22 Derajat Mountain Battery, Abbottabad to Kila Drosh; 1st section, No 9 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Rawalpindi to Kila Drosh; 2nd Section 39 Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne to Kila Drosh.

Relieved Troops—1st section No. 24 Hazara Mountain Battery Kila Drosh to Bannu; 1st Section, No. 9 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, Kila Drosh to Rawalpindi; 1st 39th Garhwal Rifles, Kila Drosh to Lansdowne.

Supporting troops to proceed as far as Mir Khani; 40th Pathans, Jhelum to Mir Khani, 40th Pathans Mir Khani to Jhelum. Sections A. and B., No. 103 Native Field Hospital, Peshawar to Mir Khani; Sections A. and B. No. 103 Native Field Hospital Mir Khan to Peshawar.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant MacMillan of the Gordon Highlanders has been selected for appointment to the Malay States Guides.

Major Walker of the 109th Infantry is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Nanton, R. E., is appointed Officiating Assistant Quarter Master-General of the Mobilisation Branch, and Captain A. G. Stuart of the 40th Pathans, is appointed Staff Captain of the Mobilisation Branch, Army Head-Quarters.

Major Rennick, Staff Captain of the Intelligence Branch is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, and Captain Spence of the 39th Horse is appointed Staff Captain of the Intelligence Branch.

Captain J. Campbell of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders is appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General of the Intelligence Branch.

Captain Monkhouse of the "J." Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the "E." Battery, R. H. A., vice Brevet-Major Wheatley who is appointed Adjutant of the R. H. A. at Mhow.

## A TECHNICAL POINT OF LAW.

### Order Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 9.

A case of great interest to the legal fraternity concluded this afternoon in the Chief Court. Mr. Pennell argued, on his own behalf before a Full Bench composed of the four Judges of the Chief Court, the question of whether a Barrister in Burma can recover professional fees from his client by an action at law, and whether a client can sue the lawyer for negligence after receiving retainer fees. Counsel said that the questions in issue have arisen out of cases in which he had appeared. Counsel pointed out that in this case he had sued not as A. Pennell, but as the firm of Messrs. Maung Kin and and Pennell. The three suits were originally brought in the Small Cause Court of Rangoon before the Additional Judge of the Court, and in two cases there was defence raised on the question of fact and the plea was raised that a Barrister could not sue to recover his fees. In the other case, the suit was defended on the ground that the amount sued for was excessive. In each of these cases the question of fact had been decided in counsel's favour, but the learned Judge of the Small Causes Court had dismissed the suits on the ground that I or we were barristers, and therefore were precluded from suing for the recovery of professional fees. The learned Judge had done so on the strength of Indian rulings altough he admitted that in his own Court there had been a case to which he referred where a barrister had successfully sued for his fees But the point now awaiting adjudication had not been raised. Certain Indian precedents were cited where it was held that suits by barristers for the recovery of fees could not be maintained. Mr. Pennell, however, submitted that the Indian rulings on this point were wrong. He also would show that, whether right or wrong, the circumstances of the Bar were so totally different from those existing in India, and still so from those existing in England; that those rulings were inapplicable here, and that for considerations of public policy it was advisable that the belief which had hitherto been entertained and which had been acted upon in Mr. Nicholas's case, should continue to exist.

He might point out that the quesiton as to barristers suing for their fees was inexplicably mixed up with two other questions, namely, whether a barrister could be sued for the return of fees on the ground of negligence, and whether he could sue. There was, undoubtedly, a feeling among members of the bar against barrister's suing for their fees. It was very important from a public point of view that the liability of an advocate to his client, both for the returning of fees when he had not done work, and for negligenee sould be clearly established. Counsel then referred to a ruling by the Punjab Court where the Judges were equally divided, two being on one side and two the other. The final work rested with Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterjee who avowedly based his decision on the ground that certain members of the bar very strongly objected to being sued for the return of fees. He was strongly of the opinion that the interest of the public should prevail. Another precedent was cited from the Canadian Court, to show that members of the bar practising in an English colony could recover their fees by an action as law.

The next question raised was whether a receipt given by an advocate to a client for fees required to be stamped by law. Counsel was in favour of this practice, although he did not lay much stress upon it. Counsel next argued that the canditions in Burma were much more in favour of the view he was adopting, and according to the decision he relied on from the province of Upper Canada, but which was not binding on this Court, where the two professions of Barrister and Solicitor were united as they were in Burma. A barrister could also be charged for negligence for doing what he might call solicitor's work and that he could not get out of that position by saying that he was a barrister. In 1892 an Act of amalgamation was adopted in Victoria where it was expressly laid down that Englash barristers practising by admission could sue and be sued. On the question of public policy the learned Judges of the Privy Council had expressed serious doubts whether this policy should be applied in the colonies where the Common Law of England was in force and where the union of the profession existed. He maintained, if that view was applicable to the colonies, it was equally so to India, where the union of the profession prevailed. In Burma they had barristers practising in partnership which was a gross dereliction of the rules, and in partnership with solicitors. They also had instances of barristers practising as solicitors, and sometimes as second grade pleaders. Counsel finally submitted that a barrister was as liable to be sued for negligence as a doctor a dentist or any other professional man. Why should a barrister alone be exempted? He submitted that this exemption far from raising the prestige of the profession would be rather tending to lower it, if the Court made a ruling that a client could not recover the fees by a suit. There would be no redress at all for a client and the result would be that the court would have a very unpleasant branch thrust upon it in its disciplinary jurisdiction.

Mr. McDonnell appeared for the first respondent and ironically remarked that a great many of his learned friend's observations would carry far greater force if he took his seat in the House of Commons and introduced a Bill for the better government of the Bar (Laughter), and compared his friend's remarks to being more those of a politician rather than of a lawyer. What the Court had to decide was purely and simply the law on the point.

The Court reserved orders.

## METEOROLOGICAL FORECASTS.

### Moderate Monsoon Promised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

The Meteorological Department has issued a Memorandum of the conditions prevailing in the Indian monsoon region during the first half of the South-West monsoon period. The following is the summary:—

The peculiarities of the local pressure distribution in India during July are not strongly marked. As already pointed out one of the two chief features is somewhat favourable to the Punjab and the other, the northward displacement of the trough of low pressure, is not likely to produce any marked result. If, as is anticipated, the extra Indian pressure conditions prove favourable although the amount of snow that has fallen in July appears to have been less than usual, there is evidence that the accumulations, at any rate locally, are larger than the average. It appears that the influence due to this is enough to counteract the effect favourable to the Punjab which has just been deducted from the July pressure distribution of India. In face of these contradictory indications it does not appear possible to draw any reliable conclusions as to the local distribution of the rainfall of August or September. Conditons in the Indian Ocean south of the Equatorial region have been exceptionally unsteady this year, but the data appear to indicate that pressure is more likely to be favourable than the opposite. On the other hand there is definite evidence of the existencc during the greater part of June and July of an area of calms to the North-East and East of the Seychelles to which the relative weakness of the Bay current the past two months has probably been due. In the cases of the Bombay current it is a probable supposition that a similar area of accensional movement has formed quite recently, although therefore rainfall at Zanzibar and the Seychelles is not longer in large excess. Conditions in the Equatorial region appear to be somewhat unfavourable.

The most probable anticipations appear to be: (a) the tendency which showed itself during the past week for rainfall due to the Bombay current to be scanty and to occur unusually far to the East appear already to be passing away; an early improvement both in quantity and uniformity of distribution of rainfall due to this current is to be expected; (b) there appears on the whole to be no reason for anticipation either of a large excess or a large defect in the rainfall of August or September. In August, however, a slight deficiency seems rather more likely than an excess.

Mr. F. Fawcett had been appointed head of the Madras Criminal Investigation Department.

## MINING IN MYSORE.

### A New Regulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 9.

The recent announcement that an amendment of the Mysore Mining Regulation was under consideration has been quickly followed by the publication in the local *Gazette* of a Mysore Mines Regulation of 1906 which repeals all earlier regulations on the same subject and makes more efficient provision regarding protection of mining property, the safety and discipline of mining employes, and the inspection of mines, and sanitation. The Regulation applies to the whole Province of Mysore and comes into force from 1st September, though the provisions and sections relating to the protection of mining property will not apply to any local area unless extended thereto by a special notification.

## GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

### Sind not Ripe to Accept.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 9.

With reference to the Government of India's proposal to award one or two scholarships annually for advanced Commercial studies for three years and worth £ 150 a year each with the object of encouraging the pursuit of Commercial education, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is being asked by the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, to give its opinion on the subject.

The Chamber states that in its opinion the scholarships, such as are proposed, would be of but little use in Sind where there does not appear to be any demand at present for advanced Commercial education of the character as proposed.

## AN ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

### Cross Claims of Two Parsee Women.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Bai Dinbai against Bai Ruttonbai, widow, in which the plaintiff prayed that the letters of administration to the estate of Cowasjee Cursetjee, granted to the defendant, may be revoked and cancelled; that letters of administration, with the will of Cowasjee Cursetjee, may be granted to the plaintiff as a beneficiary under the will, or to such other person as the Court may direct, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency; that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandi, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that one Cowasjee Cursetjee, of Bombay, died on the 4th January, 1905, leaving a widow, the defendant, and two daughters, Shirinbai and Aimaijee, the latter a minor. The deceased died entitled to considerable moveable and immoveable property situated in Bombay, including a half share in a partnership which he had carried on with his brother Jehangir Cursetjee. The deceased, for about twenty years prior to his death, had been living with the plaintiff; and he had by her a son, named Cursetjee, and two daughters, Sonabai and Homai, all of whom are minors, residing with the plaintiff. After the death of the deceased, the defendant made but a hasty search among her papers, and as she did not find any valid will, she hastily applied for and obtained on the 5th February last, in this Court, letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, and she had been administering the same. About the time of the grant of the letters to the defendant, the plaintiff discovered a will of the deceased, which was entirely in his handwriting and was attested by two witnesses. By the said will the deceased appointed no executors, and left a very large portion of his moveable and immoveable property to the plaintiff, and her children. The plaintiff, on discovering the will, at once gave notice to the defendant, but the latter had declined to agree that the letters of administration to her should be revoked.

The defendant, in her statement of defence, denied that her daughter, Aimai was a minor at the date of the death of her father, Cowasjee. Defendant had no knowledge as to the correctness or otherwise of certain statements in the plaint, save that the defendant believed that the plaintiff was for some years the kept mistress of the deceased. Due and diligent search was made for a will of the deceased, but as no such will was found, the defendant applied for and obtained letters of administration to his estate; and she had been administering the estate as she was entitled to do under such letters of administration. The defendant did not admit the statements as to the discovery of a will, and put the plaintiff to strict proof thereof. The defendant did not admit that the plaintiff, on discovering the alleged will, at once gave her notice thereof. She did not give her notice of the alleged will until the 7th February, 1905, when letters of administration had already been granted to the defendant. She submitted that she had properly declined to agree that such letters should be revoked; and she submitted that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

## HOW THE "HUNTSMAN'S" CARGO WAS UNLOADED.

### Description of the Roller System.

REUTER'S recent telegram announcing that the cargo of the "Huntsman," which consisted of 1,034,000 odd lbs. of Ceylon tea, had been unloaded by a new system of continuous rollers, preventing the breakage of tea chests, is commented on by the *Times of Ceylon*. The system was employed in Colombo Harbour on the 13th May last year on board the Harrison Line's steamer "Tactician" to which the "Huntsman" also belongs. The "Huntsman" is unloading at Tilbury docks, and Mr. A. D. Skrine thus describes the system.

The appliance is somewhat like a light iron ladder with revolving wooden rungs. The width between the side rails is just sufficient to allow a full-sized chest to pass through easily. The appliance is placed in the square of the hatch where the tea is stowed. As the packages leave the ship's sling, they are placed on the rail, one behind the other, after which a very slight push is sufficient to send them evenly down the rail to the end where they are taken off and stowed in position. The rails are in sections that can be linked together to any required length and as they slide down a gentle incline, the damage occasionally caused to packages by rolling them over and over from one end of the hold to the other obviated, or at least minimized. Mr. Skrine said he had not seen the contrivance in use in discharging tea; but the system was of course the reverse of what he had described—the rails being inclined slightly from the steamer's deck to the quay. The packages from the far end of the hold would, doubtless, be carried on the rails to the square of the hatch, where they would be placed in the sling and raised to the deck, where the second lot of rails would convey them to the wharf. The working was extremely simple.

"Colombo shippers did not know, so far as I am aware, that their tea ex "Huntsman" would be discharged in this manner, but the Harrison Line have used the appliance before the present occasion with excellent results. If packages have to be rolled over and over from one end of a 'tween-deck to the hatchway, it stands to reason that a frail package may sometimes suffer somewhat in the handling. This appliance minimises the danger in handling."

Colombo shippers who are interested in the appliance will have an opportunity of seeing the contrivance at work when one of these steamers next calls at Colombo.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 21st July 1906.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate earnings for week ending 21st July 1906— G I P Ry system. | 2,15,394 | 3,25,653 | 4,021 | 5,45,444 |
| I M R do ... | 61,841 | 1,01,119 | 919 | 1,63,861 |
| A D C Ry ... | 9,641 | 17,214 | 23 | 27,383 |
| Total... | 2,86,875 | 4,44,774 | 5,033 | 7,36,683 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st July 1905— G I P system... | 2,47,162 | 3,88,351 | 4,071 | 6,35,59 |
| I M R do ... | 55,53 | 65,620 | 317 | 1,22,10 |
| A D C Ry ... | 6,791 | 7,087 | 31 | 13,90 |
| Total... | 3,05,589 | 4,61,058 | 4,955 | 7,71,603 |
| Increase or Decrease G I P R... | — 27,768 | — 6,393 | + 18 | — 90,145 |
| I M R... | + 6,203 | + 35,43 | + 68 | + 4,754 |
| A D C Ry | + 2,849 | + 10,127 | — 2 | + 13,474 |

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

#### When Woman is not at her Best.

#### FASHION AMIDST THE CLOUDS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

"LINGERIE" dresses, incrusted with the crowns of Breton or Norman caps, have "caught on," and are just now to be seen everywhere. Lace insertions and adornments are lavished on them and add to their richness and charm. At garden parties and in the Bois, such dresses hold the palm; and are certainly not only seasonable, but chic. Some beautiful ones were to be seen at the fete recently given by the Austrian Ambassador, Count de Khevenheller, in the gardens and the salons of the Embassy, and at the matinee of the Pouponnat organised in the Champs-Elysees by the Duchesse d'Uzes. These robes are girdled by soft scarves of Liberty, or of silken gauze, and nothing could be imagined more summary. Linens and line cambrics, much ornamented, are finding a rival in tulle, which this year is largely used for complete dresses, and as the material is very soft they allow the outline of the figure to be noticed. Some may not regard as an attraction, but others do.

Practical ladies who know the fragility of such dresses hem them with a flounce of toile or tussore of the same colour. This adds to their wearing capacity considerably. I noticed among other specimens a toilette tulle ecru, completed, embroidered and re-embroidered with Russian braid of the same hue, thus giving more solidity to the tulle. A tiny jacket-sack, without sleeves, and independent of the corsage, also much braided in a similar manner, completed the dress in a most becoming fashion. It was made in Princesse style, and the corsage was opened to show a chemisette of white lace, and the sleeves were made of the same delicate material. Many similar corsages are to be seen this season—that is to say, with the upper part and the sleeves different from the rest of the dress.

Another charming novelty of the season is found in the vests of taffetas which are much in vogue, accompanied by skirts of muslin and white lace. These vests are generally of colours very pronounced such as rose, cherry, green, or blue, and are trimmed with Brandebourg facings of the same hue. Nothing could be more becoming than the strand of transparent tulle, with a silken fringe, which was seen at one of the latest race meetings at Auteuil—this being the first appearance of its kind. It was black embroidered with large flowers in green silk, and the fringe was of mixed black and green. It disclosed a very pretty figure in a "lingerie dress, richly trimmed with English lace. The accompanying hat was a small one of Manila straw, and was kept on the head by pale blue ribbons, like the hats of Watteau's shepherdesses, and was decked with roses. Equally charming and becoming was the little vest, in soft satin, of a light larger beer colour, with a loose back, and kept in place by a buckle in front.

At Auteuil also, the other day, the young countess Stanislas de Castellane was seen wearing a dress of exquisite style, in white muslin, the skirt being encircled with tucks of different size, mounting as high as the waist where they disappeared under a belt. The dress realised the tendency towards the Empire style, which has been decidedly in evidence this season. The bolero was laden with rich Greek embroidery in silver braid, while a band of the same braid, embroidered and flowered, formed a trimming of very pretty effect. The hat was white, adorned with a highly-arched grey feather. Many charming toilettes are invariably to be seen at the race meetings, and I have noticed at these gatherings several of the new styles which the best houses in Paris are turning out, and which may be regarded as the dernier cri. One, worn by a well-known young Russian princess, was in voile, striped black and white, made in Empire fashion, with the sleeves and chemisette in lace. I have already mentioned the growing disposition to have these portions of the toilette different from the remainder. Another, not less attractive, was in silk muslin, also striped black and white—this pattern, in all shades and in all kinds of light material, still continues, I may say, in great favour—while a Marie Antoinette fichu of lace made an admirable setting for the corsage. It was kept in place by a steel buckle at the back.

This is not exactly the time of year when one wants to consider problems, nor when, indeed, time hangs so heavy on one's hands that one is afforded opportunity for so doing. Yet there is just one which, at all times and in all places, compels one's attention, since it deals with that complex creature, woman. What, in short, one is always asking oneself is. When does a woman's character most surely reveal itself? This was the topic of a little luncheon party discussion the other day. Men were all inclined to the opinion that a woman generally shows the strength or weakness of her character when she thinks she has discovered another woman to be luring her lover away. To play a losing game is certainly another test of character, and unexpected revelations have been made during yachting trips and on long voyages. But some very interesting studies of character are to be made during sale time, and perhaps it is just as well that men are conspicuous by their absence from the great bargain hunts of the year. They would certainly rarely see lovely or unlovely woman at her best in these circumstances. One must admit that one does meet with occasional examples of unselfishness, courtesy, patience, long-suffering, meekness, and other virtues. A woman who can endure with calmness the buffettings and on slaughts and rudeness of her sex, who is willing to give another struggling sister a chance of getting a bargain, who will not use subterfuges to secure one herself, and who will remain polite to the bitter end, has truly stood a tremendous test. But, alas! these are few in number. At sale time one sees envy, hatred, malice, greed, and all uncharitableness written on the faces of the bulk of the women one finds a-saling in the West.

There is another dietetic scare abroad just now. We are never suffered to be long without one, and perhaps it is because we are continually being swayed this way and that way that we manage, after all, to keep our balance. Having been solemnly warned against over-eating, and reduced, practically speaking, to the dietary of the Frenchman's horse, we are now being emphatically warned that we are in great danger of being underfed, and to the rigid *regime* to which so many folk have been subjected may be attributed, without doubt, the increasing number of deaths from heart failure. This one suffers from digestive troubles, that one from uric acid, a third from an inclination to increasing weight, and in each case by advice meals have been reduced to their smallest possible dimensions and liquid refreshment cut down. In time decrease of appetite sets in and the heart loses strength. There may be nothing in the new theory; but, in any case, it will serve to prove the wisdom of steering a middle course, which, put in its plain terms, means eating neither two, nor six, but three meals a day, of moderate proportions which very few of us do.

Ballooning, like most other forms of sport, will need feminine support if it is to prove really successful from a social point of view. But I see one serious drawback to it, looking at it with a woman's eyes, and that is, that it offers one no opportunity for dressing well. For what in the world would be the use of dressing in specially attractive fashion for a balloon expedition when there is no one to see one? And one cannot be sure, moreover, that one will not descend on tree-tops, in the middle of a ploughed field, or possibly in a slimy pond. If a woman dresses she wants to be looked at and who is to look at her twelve thousand feet in the air? Of course, when one first began to motor it looked as if the dress question would be an insuperable obstacle to the success of this form of sport. However, we managed with great skill to overcome that difficulty, but then we knew that we should not blush unseen in our becoming hats and veils and pretty coats. We even contrived to look well in neat tailor-made cycling costumes. Would the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's be as popular as it is were there no women there in bewitching summer gowns? Have not women managed to make themselves attractive on the links, and even more so on the river? But ballooning, I fear, will give us no scope. If you went up looking attractive, goodness knows how you might come down, and, in any case, as I say, what is the use of wasting the sweetness of the prettiest costume ever conceived on the celestial air?

## BY THE WAY.

A POETS' MUSEUM.

It is proposed to organise in Paris a museum of similar character to the Dante Museum at Florence and the Goethe Museum at Frankfort for the preservation of manuscripts and other relics of all the French poets from the earliest to the present time. Among donation already promised are some pieces of furniture, once the property of Alfred de Musset and now belonging to his aged housekeeper, Mlle. Martillet, the writing-desk of Corneille, which changed hands the other day in the auction-room, a number of first editions of various poets, and a most interesting collection of letters written by Verlaine from England. The site of the museum is not yet decided.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress Eugenie's visit to the Emperor of Austria must have surprised many of her most intimate friends, who remember that for thirty-five years—in fact, from her arrival in England in the autumn of the "terrible year," 1870—her Majesty has lived, first at Chislehurst and then at Farnborough Hill, in the strictest seclusion, seeing none but relatives and personal friends. She visited at intervals, and was oftener visited by Queen Victoria, whose friendship the Empress enjoyed for half a century; with this exception, the widow of Napoleon III. entered into no social engagements properly so called. Her visit to Ischl is, therefore, invested with much interest, occurring, as it did, some two months after she had celebrated her eightieth birthday.

THE EMPRESS'S FRIENDS.

The friendship of the exiled Empress of the French and the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is four or five years the junior of his illustrious visitor, is of long standing, and previous to the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth there was more than one interview between the Empress Eugenie and the Austrian Kaiser at Cap Martin. At Villa Cyrnos, for several years, the Imperial lady has welcomed many of her friends and some of her few surviving relations. The Murats have been amongst her most frequent guests; and it will be in the recollection of many that the three Princes and some of the Princesses of that house were wont to sojourn at Chislehurst when Camden Place was the home of the Empress.

THE BLOWS OF FATE.

The blows of Fate have, indeed, fallen heavily upon the Empress, whose sojourn at Ischl has had the effect of concentrating the attention of the Courts and Society of Europe upon this pathetic figure. The Emperor Napoleon survived his exile less than two years. Not so long afterwards the Empress was mourning the loss of her lovely sister, the Duchesse d'Alba; later, her venerable mother, the Comtesse de Montijo, was taken from her; and, rather more than six years after the unexpected death of Napoleon III., she was overwhelmed by the tragedy in Zululand which deprived her of her only child. The martyrdom of the Prince Imperial evoked a thrill of horror throughout the world. In all these terrible crisis of her later life the Empress received the greatest solace from the members of our Royal house.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The causes of insanity fall into two classes (a medical contributor to the *People's Friend* points out)—(a) Those which incline folks towards mental disease, and (b) actual exciting causes. Most notable of the predisposing causes—and never more notable in any other disease—is heredity; and not only the actual possession of mad ancestors but of ancestors in any way nervous or epileptic, or drunken, or vicious. Especially does heredity show where a neurotic or alcoholic strain may be traced on both the paternal and the maternal sides. Other predisposing causes are a high state of civilisation, certain critical ages (eighteen-twenty-four, thirty-thirty-five, and after seventy), and faulty education (harsh, lax, morbid). It will be obvious that in a single individual several of these causes may work together to assist the actual exciting cause.

DRINK AND OTHER CAUSES.

First and foremost among exciting causes is drink. The Lunacy Commissioners, in their last report for England and Wales, traced the effect of drink in the years 1899-1903, and found it assigned as a cause of insanity in almost one-third of all the recorded cases. Of other causes they found on an average in each year of the same period: Domestic troubles, 1,302; adverse circumstances, 941; mental anxiety and overwork, 1,178; religious excitement, 288; love affairs, 253; fright and nervous shock, 250; privation and starvation, 189; sunstroke, 145; and old age, 1,622. Of those old enough to marry, more single folks were admitted to asylums than folks married or widowed; hence marriage has either a salutary influence or is only entered into by the saner section of the community.

WHAT KAFFIRS SPEND ON WINE.

The British Consul-General at Lourenco Marques, in his latest report to the Foreign Office, says that the comparative and the potential value of the Kaffir trade can be gauged by the amount spent by the natives upon wine alone during the year 1905. The districts which are supplied either wholly or in part through the port of Lourenco Masques sent over 38,000 native labourers to the Transvaal during that year, and the number of them actually known to be employed in that Colony at the end of 1905 was over 56,000. In last year's report, from a calculation based on the wages earned by these natives, it was deduced that they brought back with them every year into Portuguese territory from the Transvaal an amount of from £660,000 to £880,000. If the average selling price of the wine imported during 1905 be taken into consideration, after making a liberal allowance for the consumption in towns, the amount of money spent by natives in drink during that year cannot have been much under £500,000.

POSTAL BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The number of articles of mail matter dealt with by the Postmaster-General of the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1905 was 62,251,900; 7,596,600 letters and 2,706,960 book packets and newspapers were sent to the United Kingdom; 509,136 money orders of the value of £1,494,910 were issued and 106,282 money orders of the value of £441,329 were drawn on the Cape Colony by other states; 247,319 postal notes and 10,186 postal drafts were issued; and the total number of telegrams received and forwarded was 6,045,728. The combined postal and telegraph revenue was, according to *St. Martin's le Grand*, from which we take these figures, £629,898, the combined expenditure was £729,034, so that the deficiency was £99,136, of which £33,115 arose out of the posts and £66,021 out of the telegraphs.

GIRAFFES AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.

There has been a temporary interruption in the telegraph servive on the Victoria Falls line, Africa, according to the *Bulawayo Chronicle*. It appears that a herd of giraffes became entangled by their necks in the wires at Intundhla, 125 miles from Bulawayo, and pulled about a mile of wire down, breaking three of the iron poles. The telegraph lineman was near at hand, and communication was interrupted only for a few hours. This is the sixth time since the opening of the Fallsline that similar interruptions have occurred. In two cases elephants were responsible.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SPORT.

A balloon trip gives one a sense of utter and complete stillness, and also a beautifully serene feeling of aloofness from men and tiresome matters, a contempt for the puniness of earth, and an unbounded sense of sociability and *camaraderie* with those with whom one is basketed aloft in those few square feet of wicker. It is a philosopher's joy, ballooning, says *The Bystander* the sport of the scientific, and the idea that it provides a new "thrill" or curdles the blood of Father Vaughan's jaded and sinful butterflies may be good enough for the half penny Press, but not for the wiseacres of the Aero Club.

NOTES TO GOLFERS.

When playing golf, it may be your misfortune to be fuzzled; put it down to the sun.

When sweethearts play golf there is apt to be more spooning than hard driving.

But when four peppery old gentlemen play a foursome there is generally more hard driving than spooning.

The friendship of years has been severed by an hour's golfing.

Golf has a language of its own; at last a great deal of it cannot be found in the dictionary.

Golf is a very ancient game, in fact a link with the past.

Most golfers take a long drive; perhaps it cools their temper.

All existing records have been beaten by most players, but it generally occurs at practice.

If you want good tees, take your own caddie with you.

J. W.

"COMMERCE, WITH ITS SPREADING WINGS, has traversed the globe many times, and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual selfinterest. Through its influence London has become the metropolis of the world, and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become essential articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected cures which have seemed miraculous, and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bite, sufferers complain, indigestion, fevers, agues, &c., they act like a charm, as the cure is speedy and certain.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MATINEE HAT.

The matinee hat is still a grave question with us as with the Parisians, but, writes a correspondent, I gather from a millinery manageress that they are likely to be well patronized in the autumn, and she showed me two delightful models which had just arrived from Paris. A quaint little Dutch-shaped cap, which settled well on the hair, and a long drooping osprey feather at one side, which gave style to the whole, without obstructing the view. The cap itself was of black jet. Another, in slightly different shape, was all of bright steel beads and sequins; at each side were two little love-birds, billing and cooing.

JET HEAD-DRESSES.

For evening wear jet head-dresses are being much worn, and look very elegant and most becoming to fair people. A tiara with two large jet balls and celluloid pins run through the jet and forms a very advantageous finish. Another form of tiara with a long white osprey was equally charming. A Juliet cap in jet had a long white ostrich feather; the cap is worn very much on one side, and the feather encircles the head.

SUNSHADES.

Amongst the newest sunshades are those of chiffon frame-work, with graduated frills of taffetas, one a trifle overlapping the other the whole way up to the very top. Each frill is pinked top and bottom, and the effect is that of a full-blown rose, the shape of the shade is rather rounded at the top. This, carried out in any of the natural rose colours—with a fresh green stick, the handle of which may be imitative of roses and foliage, or a plain crook of green, the same tone as the stick—looks very pretty. I can picture such a sunshade in the colouring of an Alan Richardson rose with white carved ivory stick and handle. There is a great difference in the handling of sunshades, which amounts to as great an art as the coquetry of the fan in Spain and Japan.

FASHIONS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The fancy handkerchiefs are smaller than ever, and of such very fine linen and cambric that you can almost blow them away. Those most liked have a fancy hemstitch between the border and the real lace edging which finishes them. This may be of Valenciennes, Alencon, or any fine make of lace preferred, only it should not be more than an inch wide at most. Another fancy is the very pale-coloured handkerchief, with a wide hemstitched white border; biscuit colour and pale blues and mauves are very pretty, and are worn with corresponding gowns.

TRAVELLING GOWNS.

Although there is nothing very strikingly new at this period of the season, still the tailors are cleverly introducing many smart little touches which give to the well-cut coats a chic all their own. Amongst the favourite shapes for practical purposes are the modernized Norfolk coats, which, when correctly cut over the closely-p

## IMPORTANT POINT RELATING TO TRUSTS.

### Alleged Fraud and Undue Influence.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice **Chandavarkar** delivered judgment in the suit of Ashidbai, widow of Usman Ahmed, against Abdula Haji Mahomed and others. The first defendant was the widower of Zulekhabai, deceased, a daughter of Usman. The case involved an important law-point relating to trusts, and the arguments were advanced in regard to them by Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiff, and Mr. Strangman on the other side. The suit was to set aside a document dated 26th February, 1903, on the ground that it had been obtained from the plaintiff by fraud, misrepresentation, and by the excercise of undue influence on her by the first defendant. The property in dispute was situated at Sopari Baug, Parel; it belonged to the plaintiff's husband, who died intestate in 1892. Both the plaintiff and the first defendant had executed the document. By it they relinquished their respective shares in the property in favour of two minor sons of the first defendant, subject to certain terms and conditions. Plaintiff said that the first defendant asked her to go to a vakil's office with him where, he said, he had got a document prepared, making proper "bandobast" or arrangement of his own share in the property for the benefit of his children; her signature was necessary to it, as she was the head of the family. She replied she was a lonely old woman, who did not understand anything about these matters, and she had better not be troubled on any such account.

His lordship said, that upon the evidence recorded he disbelieved the story of the plaintiff; he could place no reliance upon her testimony, having regard to her contradictions and her demeanour; besides, it was clear beyond doubt from the evidence of her own witnesses that she knew the contents of the document she executed. She gave up her share not merely for Rs. 80 per month; but also in consideration of the defendant giving up his own. According to the instrument, the first defendant was entitled to interest on two amounts: Rs. 4,333, and Rs. 1,700, at 6 per cent. per annum, out of the income of the property. After her death, and after both her sons had attained the majority of 18 years of age, the trustees should sell the property; out of the proceeds, pay off the mortgage; pay to the first defendant the above two amounts of Rs. 4,333, and Rs. 1,700, respectively; and divide the balance among the two minors of the first defendant as beneficiaries. Section 53 of the Indian Trusts Act had no application in the present suit: it struck at transactions, entered into by a trustee for his own benefit, after he had accepted the trust, and while he was performing the duties of the office. But it did not render void a mortgage created in favour of a person before he became trustee of the property by the deed of trust itself, as a condition to the trustee imposed by the settler. The word "trustee" was defined in Section 3 of the Trust Act as one who accepted confidence; no confidence could be said to have been accepted, until the deed creating the trust had been executed, and the relationship of the trustee, and "cestuique" or beneficiary trust created thereby came into operation. This Section embodied the well-known rule of the Courts of Equity in England: "A person in a fiduciary position is not, unless otherwise expressly provided, entitled to make a profit; he is not allowed to put himself in a position where his interest and duty conflict," per Lord Herschell, in Brayr *vs.* Ford, 1896 H. C., p. 51. After further citing the law on the subject, his lordship said, that upon the whole, he was unable to hold that the trust-deed was void, wholly or partially, because of the provisions as to the mortgages in favour of one of the trustees, viz., the first defendant. It was true these provisions placed him in a position, where his duty as a trustee was likely to conflict with his interest as a mortgagee. It was his duty to act for the benefit of the trust: Should he act otherwise, it would constitute a ground for his removal from his office as trustee. But the provisions in his favour would remain; they would be valid and binding on the settlors and the beneficiaries; as they were the result of a contract, entered into before the first defendant was clothed with his fiduciary character as trustee, in relation to the trust-estate. Such a contract was not within the purview of Section 53 of the Trust Act. Final and formal orders to follow.

## THE CIVIL HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.

THE advent of Miss Bayley, the new Lady Superintendent recently appointed from a Bombay Hospital in charge of the nursing arrangements of this institution, marks a new era in its history, writes a Secunderabad correspondent. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Thompson, I.M.S., the Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, is to be congratulated on having attained what he has been striving after with great persistency for some time past. A hospital which has, quoting from its recently published triennial report, increased its attendance of in-door and out-door patients since 1903 from 27,233 to 10,487, is one that has proved its usefulness to, and its increasing popularity with, the inhabitants of Secunderabad. To cope with the increasing demand for in-door and out-door treatment with the small staff of nurses at the Medical Officer's disposal was rapidly becoming an impossibility, and though sanction had been obtained for small additions from time to time, the difficulty was not wholly met. The staff so obtained lacked efficiency and co-ordination in their duties—they required daily incurstion in the scientific nursing of serious cases and supervision generally by some controlling authority. The superintending Matron, Mrs. Thomas, though efficient, had all her time occupied in attending to the needs of the numerous maternity wards in her charge. Notwithstanding, however, that much was done in the desired direction, and the general efficiency of the increased nursing staff much improved since their entertainment in 1904, the need for the services of a Lady Superintendent became so pressing that Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson once more approached the hon'ble the Resident in the matter. His recommendations on this point met with the very cordial and sympathetic support of Mr. Bayley, and the sanction of Government was obtained to the proposal.

The efficiency of the nursing staff and its proper supervision now being a "fait accompli," yet another difficulty confronts the directorate. The local Government grant, though on a very liberal scale, falls short of the increased annual cost of the increased nursing staff. There certainly is much cause for discouragement in the little financial support accorded this deserving institution by the well-to-do classes of the several communities which go to form the population of Secunderabad. Notwithstanding the fact that out of a total population of 85,165 no less than 10,487 sought relief as in-door and out-door patients of the hospital during the year 1905, there were only 27 subscribers contributing between them the small sum of Rs. 397. The need for an up to date hospital, equipped with the latest appliances and an efficient nursing staff, has long been the cry in Secunderabad. Now that, through the energy and perseverance of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson our citizens have obtained a hospital which, in most respects, would compare favourably with a good many in India, one that they might justly be proud of, surely it will not require more than the bringing of its urgent need of financial aid to their notice to stimulate their generosity.

The Civil Hospital has accommodation for 25 Europeans and 70 Natives. There are four caste wards for men and four for women. Recently two new special wards were opened for paying patients. These are elegantly furnished and replete with every comfort. It is also proposed to engage and train nurses whose services shall be available for nursing patients in their own homes, an institution which has proved a great boon to the public in connection with other big hospitals in India. These and various other improvements, such as flooring the operating theatre with glazed tiles, and the provision of another small operating room for certain special cases, and the X-rays apparatus, are amongst the immediate aspirations of its enthusiastic Medical Officer. In fact the scope of the Civil Hospital's usefulness and efficiency is limited only by the lack of public support. When a succession of capable and zealous Medical Officers are willing to give the community the best of their ripe experience, when the present proposals for the further improvement of the hospital are in their best interests, and tend to the alleviation of human suffering on lines laid down by the most modern science and, withal, cost comparatively little, it seems churlish on the part of the well-to-do classes to stand aloof from an institution which has done such incalculable good to thousands of their poorer brethren. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's keen interest in the hospital remains unabated in the face of the greater discouragement. His strenuous exertions on its behalf are unceasing, and another Concert in aid of its funds is in the air. The last entertainment by certain ladies in the Station was a brilliant success, and contributed largely towards the funds, enabling the furnishing of the special rooms to be proceeded with.


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## THE SPIRIT OF INDIA.

### By Pierre Loti.

"India." Translated from the French by George A. F. Inman of Bowden). Edited by Robert Harborough Sherard. London: T Werner Laurie. Pps. 6/. net.

As with the wand of a magician M. Pierre Loti has wafted into a cold, printed book all the glamour of mystic India—its romance, its beauty, its piety, and its melancholy; and with an interpreter's skill worthy of the creative power of the master, Mr. George Inman has rendered into fine, harmonious English the graphic chapters of the French stylist. Here, at last, we have the spirit of India, seized with patient yet subtle skill, and breathing in these pages of poetic prose as in its own native land of brooding charm. Naught of bewildering facts and figures—beloved gospel of the scientific traveller—naught of common-place gossip and pseudo-humorous adventure will here be found. But he who wished for a glimpse of swarming millions of bronzed, pensive figures, of towering temples and gorgeous palaces, of impenetrable jungles and silent villages, of eerie grottoes and luscious gardens; he who wishes to hear "the murmuring of innumerable bees," the twittering of birds, and all the strange, rustling sounds of a tropical forest; he who wishes to feel the spirit of India, must read this book of Pierre Lotis. What share Mr. R. H. Sherard has had in the production of this English version, or what editing has taken place, we have no means of discovering. But this may be said, or rather repeated, that the translation is fluent and melodious, and will please the most fastidious, intellectual palate.

Our author set out on a pinces quest. It was not the mere vulgar curiosity of the tourist or the adventurous impulse of the globe-trotter that moved him to undertake his pilgrimage. Here is the reason set forth in his own words:—

I make my way to India, the cradle of human faith and thought, with nameless dread, fearing that I may find nothing but a cruel and final deception.

I have not come here to make a trifling call, but to ask or beg the keepers of the Aryan wisdom to give me their belief in the lasting duration of the soul in place of the ineffable Christian faith which has vanished from my soul.

Did he succeed in carrying away a "belief in the lasting duration of the soul"? No simple "yes" or "no" can answer the question. He did, indeed, endeavour at every turn to fulfil his high purpose; but gracious as was the hospitality with which he was welcomed by all Hindus, from the Maharajah of Travancore down to the merest villager, he was made to feel almost to the last that he was an alien, and must not dare to presume upon intimate converse with the mystic rites of Brahma. Not until he reached the holy city of Benares was a different disposition shown.

A STRANGE VISION.

There, too, the sages at first deprecated his forsaking the faith of his fathers. "But," said they, "if your reason cannot accept the teaching of Christ and the letter which kills, then, and then only, come to us." And he came. With deep devotion he strove to learn the doctrines of Buddha, and piously contemplated the swarms of worshippers on the banks of the Ganges. And one day, as he was borne along the sacred river by silent boatmen, and gazed at the mysterious palaces on its brink, there appeared unto him a vision:—

Suddenly the heavily-barred door in the basement of one of the princely dwellings—a door which must be submerged in the rainy season—is thrown open, and a young woman appears in the bright sunshine, in radiant contrast to the sombre granite background. She is covered after the fashion of the Roman women, with two veils, which fall from her head—one of violet edged with silver, the other of an orange hue. She looks across at the barren plain on the opposite bank of the river, and her bare arm is raised so that she may shade her large eyes, those Indian eyes whose charm is indescribable. The violet and yellow muslins serve to accentuate the matchless lines and harmonious curves of her young body.

She is I and I am She, and we are part of one God-like whole the sages tell me, and it feels as if already I felt their serenity growing upon me.

This apparently was part of the ceremony of initiation. But what our pilgrim learned from the sages of Benares, "the masters of the little House of Silence" who made him one of their disciples he will not tell, for, says he, "I am not sure that anyone would care to follow me so far out of my usual course." So be it.

Such, then, was the object of the pilgrimage. But the result, as here sketched, forms but a small element in this crowded volume of imagery and incident. A constant succession of pictures—bright, vivid, with all the motley colour of the East—is unfolded before us; a variegated panorama, painted by the hand of a master with a sure glance and a deft touch. But Pierre Loti's presentment is by no means objective. Much of its charm and fascination lies in his own personality, which pervades the entire narrative. All his moods and fancies are faithfully recorded, his reflections and daydreams, his hopes and delusions, and his persistent yearning for his native France, despite all the haunting beauty of the "vasty Ind."

THE NEWS OF MALABAR.

By few things was our author so curiously impressed as by the colony of Jews on the Malabar coast. The settlement of the Jews in this part of the world does, indeed, date, as our author asserts, from the destruction of the second Temple of Jerusalem; but this event did not occur in the year "8 of the Christian era," but sixty years later. His description is certainly graphic.

I was surprised to see a sinister-looking old street that had the appearance of being straugely out of place; high stone houses closely packed together, sullen-looking facades with narrow windows like those of colder countries. The faces of Jews were visible everywhere—at the windows, doors, and in the street—and their appearance was as surprising as the sudden change in the character of the dwellings. . . . Jews, nothing but Jews, a pallid Jewry, whose blood has been impoverished by the stifling houses and the Indian climate, contrary to all recognized theory; two thousand years of residence in Malabar have not in any way modified Jewish faces. They are the same people, dressed in the same long robes, that one meets at Jerusalem or at Tiberias. Those Jews on the Malabar coast consist of two sections, the "white" and the "black," the latter being the offspring of inter-marriage with Hindu women. Between the "white" and the "black" Jews there is as an impassable gulf; the former look down upon the others as an inferior caste, and they each have their separate synagogues and schools.

In marked contrast to this adventure is the scene of the dance of the bayadere, given in honour of our author at Pondicherry. That he watched this dance with concentrated gaze, that he inwardly registered every turn and movement of the beautiful, snake-like dancer is strikingly evident from his five pages of minute and vivid description. By the time we have finished this chapter we feel that we, too, have seen this bayadere with lithe body and "enchanting arms," and that her eye is upon us.

Only once in the course of all this pensive narrative do we feel inclined to mock. That is when we come across the following passage:—

Suddenly silence reigns once more, but this time it is pervaded by a nameless melancholy that was not there before. The thought crosses my mind that it is December 31st, 1899, and in a few hours the century, which was that of my youth will pass away for ever.

And then we have some sad and dispiriting reflections on the impending death of the century. Oh, what vain and futile regrets were these! Poor Pierre Loti! Little did he dream that the century still had twelve months to live.

I. C.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pamanjwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 1 | 41 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 137 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 133,541 | | |
| Same date last year | 7 | 7 | 75 |

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 16 | 18 |


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## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

DESPITE the attractions of the sea, the river, and the tennis court, to say nothing of the Austrian Tyrol at Kensington, *The Beauty of Bath* is drawing wonderful houses to the Aldwych, and Mr. Seymour Hicks is confidently talking of opening his new theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue with it at Christmas. So that musical comedy of the Gibson Girl type is not so dead as some of us imagine; though it is significant that Mr. Hicks is at work on a new piece, which promises to be of a legitimate and coherent pattern. This will be produced at the Alwych when *The Beauty of Bath* goes westward, and—"But yet I run before my horse to market." The "Beauty," in the person now of Miss Zena Dare, "still lives and reigns" at the Aldwych, and is living and reigning under conditions so happy that Miss Ellaline Terriss, the original Lady Betty, may enjoy her well-deserved holiday free from all anxiety as to the effect of the temporary change. This is by no means the first time that Miss Zena Dare has successfully impersonated Miss Ellaline Terriss.

Miss Zena Dare has her recollections of "early struggles" like a regular grown-up actress, only with the difference that she does not have to strain her eyes to look back upon them. Her first experience of the stage was full of bitterness and disappointment. She was engaged to understudy her younger sister Phyllis, who was playing one of the Babes in the Coronet production of *The Babes in the Wood*, but Phyllis declined most positively to contract measles, and the management, to soothe the feelings of the elder girl, promised to allow her to take the part of the principal sparrow before the close of the pantomime season—probably counting upon temporary indisposition on the part of the ornithological expert already on that coveted perch. But the bird proved as obstinately healthy as the Babe, and Miss Zena Dare, after giving days and nights of hard study to the two parts, was left at the end of the run, to make the best of the humiliating fact that her engagement at the Coronet had throughout been of the emergency order.

In the year following that season of misery and suspense, Miss Zena Dare procured an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, as a solo dancer in the pantomime there. That was her first appearance on the stage before a real audience, her audience at the Coronet having been composed merely of the stage manager, the orchestra, her fellow artists, and certain "hand" that are in the habit more of hammering than applauding. From this dancing parts she walked into the title *role* of Mr. Seymour Hick's piece, *The English Daisy*, then on tour; while the next move of the Beauty of *The Beauty of Bath* was to Glasgow at Christmas to play the Beauty of *The Beauty and the Beast*. At the conclusion of the pantomime season, Miss Zena Dare did what countless other little girls are in the habit of doing—she went to school. She made considerable progress here (in Brussels) as a Tomboy, and her departure at the end of a year or two for England was celebrated by her schoolmates by a feast of tears. Miss Dare recommenced her theatrical career in Liverpool, and in the part of Cinderella in the pantomime concerned, more or less, with that young lady's adventures; and after, in London, she danced and sang and made merry in *Sergeant Brue* at the Strand, she took up Cinderella again in the form of Angela, the heroine of *The Catch of the Season* at the Vaudeville, in the absence of the clever and popular lady she is now playing for at the Aldwych—Miss Ellaline Terris. Which, on the whole, is not an idle record for a young lady whose twenty-first birthday awaits celebration.

The secret is out at last. Writing in last Thursday's *Daily Telegraph*, under "Drama of the Day," of the plans of Mr. Robert Courtneidge and Mr. Tom B. Davis, at the Lyric, Mr. Malcolm Watson—I think it is he who is responsible for those stage notes—said that Mr. Courtneidge had in his possession a musical version of *Tom Jones*, the score of which was by Mr. Edward Jones. I was the first, about a year ago, to announce this *Tom Jones* piece, and I said that the music was by Mr. Edward German. I was not wrong in saying that the composer was German; neither was Mr. Watson wrong in saying last week, that he was Welsh. Mr. Edward German and Mr. Edward Jones are one and the same person—and if he is one thing more than another, he is more Jones, having been given that name by his father and his mother and his godfathers and his godmothers in the very earliest days of his youth. I have been carefully guarding the dreadful secret for many and many a day—ever since, in fact, the night I sat next to some friends of the composer at the first performance of Sir Henry Irving's *Henry VIII.* at the Lyceum, and heard them speak of him as Jones; and now all that has been left for me to do, in connection with the surprising disclosure, is to state that Mr. Watson has *not* made a slip of the pen, and that Mr. Edward German *is* Mr. Edward Jones.

Miss Pauline Johnson-Tekahionwake, the "Canadian-Indian Poet Entertainer," who started her tour of England at the Steinway Hall on Monday, is a lady of very remarkable talents and with very remarkable family history. No one with a name like that could help having a very remarkable family history. She is the daughter of the late Chief of the Mohawks, one Onwanonsyshon, who was among the principals who performed the ceremony of conferring the title of Chief upon the Duke of Connaught some years ago on the banks of the Grand River in Ontario; and her grandfather, whose silvery voice earned for him the name of "Mohawk Warbler," was a warrior in the battle of Stoney Creek and in the "troubles" of 1812. Under cover of night he carried dispatches, at the imminent hazard of being himself dispatched, from Niagara Falls to Hamilton on horseback through the woods, and it is interesting to know that the silver "brooches" of Miss Johnson's Indian costume, hammered from coins by the silversmiths of her tribe, were buried for safe keeping for many months during the stormy times of the American Revolution, and were only exhumed after the Imperial Government had presented the Six Nations Indians with the magnificent Reserve Lands in Ontario, as acknowledgment of her grandfather's loyalty and service to the King.

Tekahionware, with her large, grey eyes, her soft, dark skin, and her jet black hair, looks very handsome in her native Indian buckskin costume, and she recites her poems on Red Indian life and legends with a warlike fire which at times is almost alarming. Still, she has plenty of the power of reserve and suppression at her call, and her whole performance is as picturesque as it is novel. Besides having had a book of verses ("The White Wampum") published at the Bodley Head, she has been awarded for it the praise of no less a literary light than Mr. Theodore Watts, of the *Athenæum*, Miss Pauline Johnson (what I mentioned before) is known in her country as the writer of a popular book of poems called "Canadian Born," and she is a regular contributor of verses and stories to the *New York Independent*, *Harper's Weekly* the *Detroit Free Press* and (appropriately enough) *Black and White*, the London publication. She has in preparation her first book of short stories, all touching upon Indian character and incident and she dedicates the collection to Sir Gilbert Parker, whose stories of Canadian-Indian life, in their portrayal of the characteristics of her people, she considers the most accurate that have ever been written.

Associated with Miss Johnson in her professional "visit to England is a Canadian humorist, Mr. Walter McRaye, whose line" is depicting the quaint character of the French Canadian in the Quebec markets and lumber camps, but who at the same time can hold an audience together in the most attentive silence by his admirable reading of dainty poems. Miss Johnson tells of many funny incidents connected with a recital tour she undertook with Mr. McRaye last summer. In their drive of nine hundred miles through the mountain ranges of British Columbia, up the Old Cariboo Trail to the goldfields of Barkerville, they paused to give their entertainment at all sorts and conditions of buildings, some, which they were led to expect would be grand saloons, turning out to be mere schoolrooms attached to very primitive Methodist churches.

The preacher had for some time been standing with his book to a small slate hanging to the wall behind the platform, but in the excitement of an extra emphatic moment of the sermon he strode from his place, and revealed to all eyes the following remains of an afternoon lesson for the young:

IS IT AN OX OR AN ASS?
IT IS AN ASS.
DO WE HEAR THE ASS BRAY?
YES; WE DO HEAR THE ASS BRAY.
GO ON, OLD ASS, GO ON AND BRAY!

When the congregation had departed from the schoolroom, and the Johnson-McRaye audience took possession of the seats, the Canadian humorist discovered it to be no easy matter to create laughter as hearty as that which had shaken the crazy Roof a few minutes before. Mr. McRaye had a second humorous encounter with the Church on that memorable journey. Greatly to his astonishment, he was introduced to his audience, upon his arrival at some small hall, by a very reverend gentleman in a white choker and a long black coat. There was an extremely solemn air about the whole place, and the humorist was seized with a dread feeling that there was not a laugh to be reckoned for from the entire assembly. However, he bravely dashed into the programme, and finished to the welcome and very unexpected tune of merry applause. The white-chokered gentleman joined freely in the laughter, but when all was over he went to Mr. McRaye and told him that although he had succeeded in entertaining his flock quite handsomely, he didn't think much of him as a lecturer on the Holy Land!


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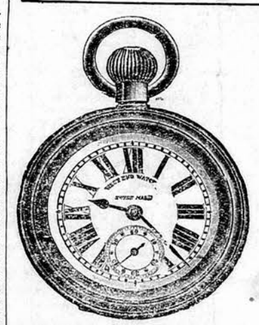

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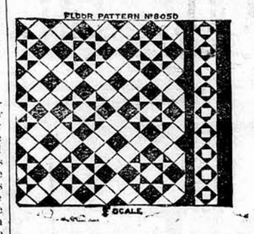


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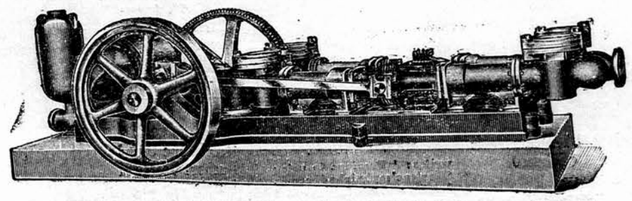

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